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WORKING FOR THE PARTY

House Republicans Bound to Stand by McKinleyism.

COUNTRY NEEDS REVENUE, THEY SAY

Thoroughly Partisan They Are Unmoved by the President's Appeal for Financial Legislation.

MAY OFFER A BILL FOR A BOND ISSUE

They Know, However, that the Senate Would Repudiate It—Talk with Mr. Dingley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The tariff question is to be reopened in the House, but only a little way. At least that is the expectation of the men who are seeking some Republican method of responding to the request of the President for financial relief. The breaking open of the tariff discussion is to be conducted with caution. As stated before the meeting of Congress, the Republican assertion is that what the Government is suffering from is not a bad financial system, but a lack of revenue.

A Partisan Conception.

The conception of the duty of the hour held by leading Republicans is to relieve the necessities of the Treasury by making Republican Party capital. Before Mr. Reed was elected Speaker he hoped, and his hope was made known in his caucus speech, that Congress would avoid attempting to do anything that would irritate or embarrass the business of the country. If the President had not sent in his special message, or that message had not been followed by excitement and a threat of panic, Mr. Reed might have pursued his "do-nothing" policy without interruption. But now something must be done. The organization of the House has been effected. The men who will lead the work of the session have their places. The leaders announce, somewhat indefinitely, that they will proceed at once to raise more revenue.

Proposition Hard to Understand.

Just why the leading Republicans fancy they can increase the revenues without permitting a discussion of the tariff is more difficult for outsiders to see and believe than it is for the insider to assert that it shall be done. Among some of the Western men who have approved Reed's caucus speech, and who believe that the least that shall be done about the tariff question will be the best for their sections, the programme supposed to be outlined by the Ways and Means Committee is regarded as dangerous and as likely to precipitate a contest the end and effect of which no Republican can predict.

Mr. Dingley has talked over the proposed tariff bill with the members of his committee and with the Speaker, and tomorrow will do some more talking. There is as yet not a word set down on paper. The shape and scope of the bill remain to be determined.

Mr. Dingley's Plan.

"We shall, first of all," said Mr. Dingley to-night, "undertake to provide additional revenue. We shall try to get from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 additional, as the Treasury evidently will need as much more. When a man or Government finds that it needs more money to spend, the first thing to be done is to get it.

"Starting out with the idea and the conviction that more revenue is imperative and not with the idea that protection is to be afforded by a revenue bill, the House will get its additional revenue from revenue articles. There are some dutiable articles carried in the tariff that do not bring revenue. With those we can have nothing to do in the present emergency.

"Of course, in increasing duties upon articles which we believe may and should produce more revenue, we may afford additional protection, but this will not be the object of the bill that the House will be asked to pass."

Mr. Dingley had heard of the alleged bill to be based upon a five-cent rate on the lowest grade of wool, with corresponding compensatory duties on woolen goods, but he laughed at the suggestion of a five-cent duty on wool. While he did not say the increased revenue would be derived from an advance of all the wool duties, it is known that he has expressed the belief that a proper restoration of wool and woolen duties would bring in about $48,000,000 a year.

No Additional Internal Taxes.

"Will you secure any additional revenue from internal taxes?" was asked.

"No; there is no intention of doing so. We shall pick out, as I have told you, the articles which promise to increase readily the income of the Government from importations, and from these additional duties we expect to be able to supply the Government with funds enough to maintain the redemption fund, and to wipe out the deficit now reported, and likely to continue for a time."

"What measure of financial relief will the committee offer in response to the request of the President?"

"That remains to be decided after we have prepared a way to obtain more money.

"We shall probably pass some measure authorizing a bond issue to meet temporary necessities. It may be attached to the tariff bill, or it may be a separate measure.

House Will Take Care of Itself.

"The House cannot be deterred from performing its duty now by any suggestion that the Senate may turn its bill into a free-silver bill or that it will attach a free-silver amendment to it, as the price of its approval of the revenue measure. There is no doubt about the feeling and determination of the majority of the House on the silver question. Our responsibility is at an end when we have sent to the Senate the best bill we can make, according to our idea of a patriotic duty. The Senate may reject it or try to force silver upon us, but I do not believe the House will sanction a silver coinage measure.

"Should the Senate adopt a revenue bill it does not seem possible to me that the President will refuse to sign it."

Mr. Dingley says the bill will be prepared after the committee shall have discussed fully the subject, and decided finally upon its form and scope. The only meeting thus far held was one for organization. There was an informal conference of members last night, when the ideas already referred to were discussed, and there will be another meeting to-morrow. Mr. Dingley does not now look for a report on Tuesday or Thursday, but he will try to get one at the earliest possible moment.

Views to be Adjusted.

"There are views to be adjusted," he admits. That is apparent from the concern with which some of the members hear the talk about getting revenue from a few articles or from one schedule. That treatment of the tariff question, they protest, would leave the present tariff undisturbed for an indefinite term, and circumstances might lead the people to believe it was a much better tariff bill than the Republican orators had described it. The fight is not yet over; indeed, it has not begun.

ALL CAUSED BY A BROKEN TRACE

A Runaway, Two Upset, and Then Two Injured by the Horse of a Pursuing Policeman.

James Rodgers, twenty-five years old, who lives at 450 West Seventeenth Street, with his sister Flora went out for a drive yesterday afternoon. They had driven through Central Park, and were spinning along Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, when one of the traces broke.

Part of the broken trace struck the animal's leg. The horse started to run away. Rodgers tried in vain to stop the horse, but it became unmanageable and tore madly up the avenue.

At One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street the buggy struck a mound of sand in front of a new building. Both occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Rodgers received a slight scalp wound, and his sister escaped injury. He refused hospital attendance, and the two went home. The animal continued his wild run, and Mounted Policeman Fralley of the High Bridge Station, patroling near One Hundred and Twenty fourth Street, gave chase. Fralley drove his spurs into the side of his horse and galloped at full speed after the runaway, which had by far the better of the start.

Mrs. A. Mullen of 73 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, in company with her daughter, was crossing One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street at Seventh Avenue, when Fralley's horse came dashing along. They did not see the pursuing animal, and the policeman could not stop his mount in time to avoid a collision, so both Mrs. Mullen and her daughter were knocked down by Fralley's horse. The girl's right arm was broken. The mother was not injured by the collision, but she was overcome by the shock. They were both taken home.

The runaway was finally captured at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street by a mounted policeman.

GREAT RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI

The Bottom Lands Along the Big Stream Are Inundated—Another Serious Flood Feared.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—The Mississippi River at this point has risen twenty-two feet since Thursday, which is unprecedented in the same length of time. The boatmen and dwellers on the river bank were taken unawares, and the loss is already great. A number of shantyboats were swept away. In one of these a dance was in progress last night, and the revellers were not aware of their peril until the boat stuck in a tree.

The American bottoms are half under, and the loss of stock is considerable. The gauge read 24½ feet at 6 o'clock to-night, whereas Thursday morning it was only 2½ feet. The flood covers the Mississippi Valley from the Iowa line to Cairo, Ill. At Warsaw, Mo., the Osage River flooded the town, and the last dispatch was sent out by an operator perched on a desk four feet high while a boat was moored to the door.

At Fairfield, on the Osage, the water is waist high in the stores, the tracks are gone, and no mail has arrived since Tuesday. At Taborville the Osage was fourteen miles wide and all the bridges are carried away.

In Union County, Joseph Eckert, a surveyor, went down with a bridge across the Bourbois and was drowned. The St. Louis mail reaches Carthage, Mo., by going 200 miles around through Kansas. All small streams have commenced to pour their flood into the Mississippi, and a repetition of the disastrous floods of former years is predicted.

EXPLODING LAMP CAUSED DEATH

Set Fire to Mr. and Mrs. Allon's Rooms—Allon Died in the Afternoon and His Wife's Condition Is Critical.

George Allon was burned to death, and his wife, Minnie, was injured severely as the result of a lamp explosion in their rooms at 26 Chrystie Street yesterday morning.

Allon was aroused about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the smell of burning rubber. He ran into the kitchen, where he saw the lamp blazing so high that a piece of rubber hanging near the ceiling had been scorched by it.

He tried to blow out the flame, and the lamp exploded. Allon's face was badly burned.

Some clothing caught fire so quickly, that the fire spread to the other room. Allon shouted to his wife. Both tried to put out the fire, and in doing so, inhaled flame and smoke to such an extent as to become suffocated and unconscious.

Some one in the street, who had heard the shouts of Allon, told a policeman, who ran up stairs. Word was sent to the engine house in Ludlow Street, and the two firemen, who came soon, extinguished the fire.

Allon was found on the kitchen floor unconscious. Mrs. Allon was under the bed. Where she had crowded to escape the smoke and flames. Her face and body were badly burned. An ambulance was called, and they were taken to Gouveneur Hospital. Allon died at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

The fire did $150 damage to the building and to Allon's furniture. All the tenants in the house, a seven-story building, were awakened, but none of them left, and all were soon quieted.

BRITISH STEAMER ALICIA LOST

Sunk by a Collision and Five Persons Are Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British steamer Alicia, from Middlesborough, for Bilboa, was sunk in collision with the British steamer Netley Abbey, from London for Blyth.

All the people on the Alicia, with the exception of five, who were drowned, were rescued by the Netley Abbey. The latter vessel was somewhat damaged.

The Alicia was an iron, schooner-rigged, screw steamer of 907 tons. She was built at Hartlepool in 1880, and was owned by R. M. Middleton, Jr.

The British steamer Cayo Mono, Capt. Pope, from New-Orleans Nov. 29 for Antwerp, was in collision with the British steamer Achilles, which was outward bound. The Achilles's starboard quarter was damaged, and she returned. The Cayo Mono, apparently, sustained no damage. The Achilles is presumably a vessel which trades between Leith, Shields, and Algiers.

A Dog Frightens Church-Goers.

People on their way to the Church of the Transfiguration, at Mott and Park Streets, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were much frightened by a mad dog which insisted upon keeping guard at the entrance of the church for several minutes. A number of expected church attendants had gathered and were waiting for the dog to be induced to go away, when the animal made up his mind suddenly to start. A hurried scattering of the spectators gave the dog room for running. He badly frightened a few people standing in front of 65 Mott Street by running into the hallway, where he was shot by a policeman.

SILVER RULES THE SENATE

Declares There Shall Be No Legislation Not to Its Liking.

NO BOND BILL SHALL BE PASSED

Doubtful that the House Scheme of Tariff Tinkering Will Be Approved at the Other End of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Senate stands in the way of any bill which shall provide for raising more revenue through a general advance in tariff rates and by the issue of coin bonds. This, probably, is understood by the Republicans of the House. The silver men of the Senate—and they comprise a large majority of that body—insist that no financial legislation which shall not be based on the free coinage of silver shall be permitted to become a law in the present session. There was a time when the use of the word "coin" was agreeable to them. They no longer like it without the prefix "silver," and say they will not accept it.

Democrats Against Tariff Changes.

The Democratic Senators, without regard to their views on currency, declare they shall oppose to the last any movement to increase taxation. Senator Harris, whose views reflect those of the Southern Democrats, says every possible means will be employed by the Democrats to prevent the passage of such a bill as that now contemplated by the House Republicans. Senator Voorhees assumes that the people of the country have had enough of high tariff, and makes no secret of the fact that he is opposed to the Republican scheme.

Mr. Voorhees thinks the plan to be followed is not the one attributed to the House Ways and Means Committee. He is a believer in silver, and undoubtedly sees a remedy in the increased use of the white metal. Mr. Voorhees has had but little to say on the subject of silver since the session began.

Some Senate Figures.

The chances of the passage of the proposed tariff bill are being canvassed by Senators, with results more or less interesting. There are forty-three Republicans in the Senate, not counting Mr. Jones of Nevada, who is now rated as a Republican in the Congressional Directory. With the body now numbering eighty-seven, Mr. Dupont's seat being contested, forty-four constitute a majority. Should Mr. Jones vote with the Republicans the majority would be sufficient, provided, of course, no Republicans should desert. It is assumed by the Republicans that Stewart, the other Nevada Senator, would support a tariff bill, and some of them incline to the opinion that Mr. Peffer also would favor increasing the revenues in this manner.

The Populists are extremely reticent concerning their intentions.

As the silver Senators regard the present situation as very favorable to their pet theory, it is by no means certain that they would all fall in with the Republican programme of passing a tariff measure. They have gone on record as unalterably opposed to a bond bill which does not provide for payment in silver.

Dubois Talks Authoritatively.

Mr. Dubois has said the only action the Senate would take if it should have the opportunity to vote would be to adopt the Vest resolution directing the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury and the payment of Government obligations in silver.

It might as well be understood, he added, that the desire of the President to retire the greenbacks and to possess additional authority to issue bonds was impossible of realization. Mr. Dubois's declaration was made after a consultation with his associates in the silver camp, and is regarded as authoritative.

The silver element in the Senate, it will be seen, is sufficiently strong to prevent affirmative action upon any bond proposition. Whether a tariff bill could pass that body is problematical, in view of the combination likely to be made. No Democrat in the Senate has suggested a way out of the present financial emergency which is not connected with the free coinage of silver. Possibly the sound-money men on the Democratic side of the chamber are waiting to see how matters will develop.

Same Old Rules.

In considering the possibilities of legislation in the Senate, it should be remembered that the rules have not been modified and offer boundless opportunities for filibustering. The fact that the Senate has adjourned until Tuesday reflects the opinion of the leaders that nothing will be accomplished in the next few days.

In view of the determination of the House Ways and Means Committee to frame a revenue bill, it is thought that Mr. Sherman may embrace the opportunity to deliver the speech he prepared last week criticising the President's message. Mr. Sherman favors the idea of increasing the revenues by recasting the tariff law.

Aldrich's Change of Mind.

It is well known that some of the Republican Senators are opposed to the reopening of the tariff question. What their action will be when the House bill shall be received by the Senate is an interesting question. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, less than two weeks ago, as pointed out by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, expressed the opinion in an interview reported in The Chicago Tribune that it would be impolitic to force another tariff agitation at this time. His latest declaration is for a "horizontal increase."

It is taken for granted that Mr. Reed has some followers on the Republican side of the Senate Chamber. There is a feeling at the Senate end of the Capitol that Mr. Reed never will permit the Ways and Means Committee to make such a blunder as would be comprehended in the revamping of the tariff schedules. There is no telling, however, what may come of the tariff movement once it shall be started, and the Republican candidates who, unlike McKinley, have not desired to have the question reopened now have reason to be anxious.

Saved an Ungrateful Man.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Cecil Ross of Fairmount, while walking toward Hackensack on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad tracks last night heard a train approaching. Just at that time Ross saw a man lying directly across the track. Ross seized the man by the leg and dragged him into the ditch. The ungrateful individual denounced Ross for disturbing him. He said he was resting on the track.

No Ice to Cut at Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Ice men expected to be busy this week filling their houses, but there is no ice to cut. The ice on the Hudson River was six inches thick a week ago, but the warm weather and rain melted it. The river is now open.

TRIED TO SWINDLE MR. IRVING

Carstairs Used a Forged Letter to Influence the English Actor to Make a Loan.

In a cell at Police Headquarters is Aubrey C. C. Newton, journalist, or Denzil Carstairs, artist and scholar, who took a double first at Oxford.

These names, professions, and accomplishments are given by the prisoner, who is charged with being a suspicious person and with trying to obtain $60 from Sir Henry Irving.

Mr. Irving notified Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau Saturday that he believed Carstairs, as the man had represented himself, to be a swindler. He said he had received letters from Carstairs, one of which had been accompanied by a letter which purported to be from Sir Edward Clarke, the British lawyer, introducing Carstairs. In this letter Carstairs is lauded as a man of many parts. He is represented as Sir Edward's nephew, who took a double first at Oxford, is a scholar, a student, and an artist of ability who wishes to sketch Sir Henry in the many characters he portrays. He is also spoken of as sub-editor of The Englishman, a Calcutta (India) newspaper.

Carstairs sent this letter to Mr. Irving at Abbey's Theatre, and also wrote one dated from the Park Avenue Hotel. Another letter, which he mailed Friday, was written on Plaza Hotel paper. Carstairs wrote to Mr. Irving in his last letter that his clothing had been ruined on a recent voyage to this country by water getting into his stateroom. His hotel bill was big, and he needed some money. Would Sir Henry let him have $60?

Mr. Irving did not remember ever having met Denzil Carstairs, and on Thursday, immediately after receiving the supposed letter of introduction, cabled to Sir Edward Clarke for information. He replied at once, and on Saturday Mr. Irving got an answer in which Sir Edward Clarke stated that he had never known Carstairs.

Mr. Irving then communicated with Police Headquarters, and a detective was sent to see him. A decoy telegram was sent to Carstairs, asking him to call at Abbey's Theatre on Saturday afternoon. The man called and was arrested.

At Headquarters he confessed the forgery of the Clarke letter of introduction. He was not at all put out by his arrest, but took it in a very cool way. Nor did his demeanor grow any the less careless when, upon being questioned by Acting Captain O'Brien, he admitted that on Wednesday, Dec. 18, he had een released from Blackwell's Island prison, after serving a six months' imprisonment. Recorder Goff sentenced Newton, the name he gave at that time, for the larceny of a quantity of jewelry from Mrs. Mary Higgins of 332 Second Avenue, in May last. He pleaded guilty.

Carstairs, or Newton, was remanded yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Police Court by Magistrate Kudlich. He is about 6 feet 10 inches in height and has a smooth face. He dresses well and would be taken for an Englishman.

COPING FELL ON YOUNG BOESEN

He Was Under an Awning, However, and Immense Blocks Could Not Reach Him Directly.

The entire front coping of a five-story brick building, 373 Washington Street, fell into the street early yesterday morning. It struck first on a wood and tin awning below the second story windows of the building, and the awning doubtless saved the life of Andrew Boesen, seventeen years old, a butcher boy, employed by Louis Meyer, 184 Washington Street.

Boesen, with a big basket of meat, which he was about to deliver to a customer, was directly under the awning when the debris of the coping fell upon it. He was hit on the head and shoulder, and knocked to the sidewalk. Fortunately for him, Policeman William J. Redmond of the Leonard Street Police Station was directly behind him, and at once ran to his assistance and pulled him from among the wreckage.

The policeman took Boesen to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Internal injuries were feared, but Mrs. Meyer, wife of his employer, insisted on taking Boesen away about noon. His home is at 513 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

It seemed a miracle that the lad was not crushed to death, as part of the coping which fell consisted of pieces of bluestone weighing from 200 to 500 pounds, which, with the number of bricks which fell, would load a big cart.

The gap in the front wall under the roof extends clear across the building and is two feet wide under the roof, which is unsupported there. The fallen bricks show that long ago the mortar had ceased to be of any use; in fact, there is very little of it left, and none adhering to the bricks.

The crash came about 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and was heard for blocks around.

Henry Major of 72 Beach Street, just around the corner, said yesterday that he was asleep at the time, and that the noise woke him up. He said he thought a boiler had exploded. A number of the residents in the vicinity rushed from their houses, fearing some calamity.

The firemen of Engine No. 27, whose house is in Franklin Street, went to the scene. They gained entrance to the building by opening the shutters on the second floor and knocked down all the loose brick in the old wall.

The building is occupied by the C. Rosenstein Company, dealers in bird food, and by the Swedish Match Company.

BRIDGEPORT HEIRESS ELOPES

Miss Bennett Leaves Her Home with Frank Kately, an Artist.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 22.—Ruby Bennett, aged nineteen, heiress to a fortune estimated at $100,000, has eloped with Frank Kately, who worked in this city as a decorator. Miss Bennett, since the death of her father, about three years ago, has lived with Mrs. Clarissa Beers, an aunt, on East Washington Avenue.

Miss Bennett met Kately while he was working at her home, several months ago. Since that time, it has been learned, the couple met frequently, but the aunt knew nothing about it. Miss Bennett was missing yesterday, and a note was found which stated that she had gone away to get married.

Efforts were at once made to get trace of the eloping couple, but without avail. Miss Bennett's trunk was taken away from the house yesterday while her aunt was out. Kately is said to have a divorced wife in Philadelphia. James Staples of this city is Miss Bennett's guardian, and he will make every effort to find the runaway couple.

To Work for Local Option.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 22.—The liquor dealers of the ten villages included in Flushing have decided to organize and join the State Liquor Dealers' Assc... in with the view of helping in the fight for local option.

In College Point, Douglaston, Bayside, Little Neck, Creedmoor, and parts of Queens and Floral Park the Sunday law is never enforced, while in the other villages saloons are kept in close obedience to law. A mass meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon with the view of changing this condition of things.

"Dr. Martin" Brought to New-York.

Jeffrey Valentine, known also as Jeffrey Martin and Dr. Martin, accused of drugging Miss Minnie Allen of 221 West Twenty-second Street under pretense of prescribing for her, and then stealing $500 worth of jewelry from her rooms, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday. He was arrested in Atlanta, Ga., ten days ago.

Battleship Maine Leaves Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—The battleship Maine left for Tompkinsville, S. I., this morning. Repairs to her forward hydraulic gun mount were completed this morning.

RAN OVER A HIGHWAYMAN

Collector Wood's Horses Plunged Free When the Robber Fired.

DESPERATE ATTACK NEAR LYNBROOK

A Large Sum of Money Saved—A Rockville Centre Safe Blown—Silver Plate Stolen from a House in Babylon.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Dec. 22.—While John I. Wood, a collector for a wholesale baker, was returning late Saturday night in a baker's wagon, drawn by a team of horses, from Far Rockaway, where he had collected a large sum of money, a burly masked man sprang from the roadside, and, grasping the horses by the bridles, called on Wood to halt.

The place of attack was on the macadamized road near Lynbrook, and close by an abandoned farm, on which a number of Italians have squatted.

"Throw up your hands!" the highwayman shouted, as he brought the horses to a standstill.

"Get away from those horses or I'll knock your brains out with this whipstock!" answered Wood, as he stood up preparing for an attack.

"I mean business," shouted the robber; "you throw up your hands and throw them up in quick order!"

"I mean business, too," was Wood's reply as he prepared to jump to the ground.

He had scarcely spoken when there was a flash and a report, and a bullet whizzed past his head and crashed through the doors of the baker's cart.

The noise of the shot frightened the horses. They plunged wildly forward, knocking the highwayman down and dragging the wagon over him.

The team went into Lynbrook on the gallop, Wood, pale as a sheet, doing little to keep them in check.

Wood says it could not have been one of the Italian "squatters," who tried to rob him. The highwayman, he says, used good English. He believes he was halted by a man who knew when his collections were made.

This is the third attempt at highway robbery on the Lynbrook road in two months.

The office of the Ohio Fence Company in this village was entered by burglars some time last night. The safe was blown open and robbed of about $500, checks, and other valuables.

The burglars forced the handle of the safe off and charged the aperture with nitroglycerine, completely wrecking the safe and damaging the office fixtures. Managing Agent F. F. Wilson, Jr., says the exact amount of the loss cannot be told at present. It is estimated at $500.

The burglars attempted to force an entrance to the office of the Rockville Centre Carriage and Wagon Repository, having raised a locked window with a jimmy, but evidently concluded that the task was more risky than that at the Ohio Fence Company's office.

None of the policemen in the village heard the explosion.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 22.—The house of James McLocklan, a prominent resident of this section and a Deacon in the Babylon Presbyterian Church, was entered by burglars between midnight and sunrise this morning, and a large quantity of silverware, including plate which belonged to Mr. McLocklan's son by a former wife, two new overcoats, owned by Mr. McLocklan and F. Kelly of New-York, a guest of the former, and a costly silk and velvet wrap of Mrs. McLocklan were stolen.

The McLocklan villa is in the most fashionable section of the town, and was erected a few years ago by the present owner. Mr. and Mrs. McLocklan, who occupy a room on the second floor, retired early last evening, leaving a bright light burning. They heard no noise during the night, and knew nothing of the burglary until they entered the parlor this morning.

The front window of the room was open, having been unfastened by means of a sharp instrument. A further investigation revealed the fact that the front door was ajar, the intruders having arranged for two exits in case of having to make a hurried escape.

The plated silverware had been separated from the solid. Only the latter was taken. The former was left on the table, which had been set for breakfast. The burglars removed the solid silver knives from the table and replaced them with plated pie knives. They lighted a candle in the parlor, and, after using it, blew it out.

The burglary was certainly the work of professionals. Strange men are said to have been seen lurking about the McLocklan premises during the early part of the evening. No clue that will lead to the arrest of the thieves has been obtained. Several other burglaries have occurred in this section recently.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 22.—The stations of the Long Island Railroad at Brentwood and Westbury were broken into last night, but only a few dollars in change was taken.

It was thought that the thieves had made a search for holiday express packages in hopes of finding jewelry. The ticket boxes in both places were wrecked.

BAPTIZED IN NORTH RIVER

Two Women Immersed While Two Hundred Persons Looked On.

Nearly 200 persons gathered at a bath house at the foot of the bluff, Eighty-sixth Street and Hudson River, last evening, to see two women converts of the Doyers Street Mission baptized. The baptism was to have taken place at 5 o'clock, but a long freight train on the Thirtieth Street branch of the New-York Central Railroad kept those interested waiting until a policeman could have the train moved.

Evangelist William Winchester Hall of the mission, assisted by Evangelist B. F. Garham of the Good Samaritan Mission on Pleasant Avenue, led the service and performed the rite. The two women, who appeared to be about thirty years old, were robed in black rubber gowns.

Led by the evangelists, the two descended the bath house steps to a float, and then walked into the shallow water. The onlookers stood on the balcony above and on the tops of freight cars. They sang, and listened attentively to the service. A policeman was present to preserve order.

Evangelist Hall immersed the women. After all was over the party took cars for home.

Pent-up Gas Exploded.

A manhole over the junction box of the Edison Electric Light Company, at Myrtle Avenue and Washington Street, Brooklyn, was blown up shortly before 7 o'clock last evening. The explosion could be heard 500 feet away, and a large crowd soon collected.

Emanuel Devereaux of 19 Duffield Street, P. J. McDown of 72 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas Coe of 342 East Forty-third Street, this city, were in the vicinity of the manhole. They received shocks. They recovered in ten minutes, and left the scene. Fortunately no trolley cars were passing at the time.

The explosion was caused by the pent-up gas in the box.

Death of a Noted Dwarf.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—William Heard, a dwarf, who had been traveling with shows for several years, died yesterday at the Grady Hospital. Heard was one of the smallest men in the world. He will be buried in Union Point, Ga., his old home.

BARK SENT TO THE BOTTOM

The Willowbank Sunk by the International Company Steamer Berlin—Only One Life Lost.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 22.—The British cruiser Blake arrived here to-day from Chatham. She reports that while off Portland, at 5 o'clock this morning, she passed the International Company's steamer Berlin, which signaled that two of her boats had been searching for three hours for the British bark Willowbank, bound for Glasgow, with which vessel the Berlin had been in collision.

No trace of her could be found. The Blake afterward saw an empty boat belonging to the Willowbank. The Berlin had a hole in her bow. She proceeded up the Channel.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.—The Berlin passed Hurst Castle this afternoon bound for this port. She had sails over her bows for the purpose of keeping the water from entering the hole forward. She was hove to inside the Needles, and this accounts for her delay in entering the Solent. A pilot and two tugs left here to assist her in.

The Willowbank had a crew of thirty-nine men. They were all saved by the Berlin, which found them afloat after speaking the Blake. The only life lost was that of the pilot of the bark, who went below to get his clothing. The vessel went down before he had time to again reach the deck.

FOUR IN DANGER OF DROWNING

A Sailboat Capsized in the East River—Capt. McLaren Makes a Brave Rescue.

Four men in a small sailboat had a narrow escape from drowning in the East River yesterday. The boat capsized, and but for the prompt action and courage of Capt. Charles McLaren of the tug Day Spring, who jumped overboard to rescue him, Patrick McNally of 202 William Street would probably have been drowned.

McNally, Thomas Smith of 31 Cherry Street, Henry Schreiber of 313 Broome Street, and Charles Smith of Pier 19 East River, who owns and was sailing the boat, were sailing down the river under a fair breeze about 3 o'clock, when the tug Intrepid steamed along, having a car float on either side. The tide was ebb, and was running very strong, and, as the tow proceeded up the river, Smith attempted to clear it by jibing the sailboat.

His three companions were unprepared for this, and before they could change their positions their weight upset the boat, and the four were struggling in the water.

The pilot of the Intrepid could render the men no assistance, but he sounded the tug's whistle repeatedly, which attracted the attention of Capt. McLaren, who was coming down the river with two sand barges in tow behind his tug, Day Spring.

McLaren ordered the barges' lines cast off and headed his tug toward the nearly exhausted men. When they were reached lines were thrown to them, and Thomas Smith was hauled on board the tug. Charles Smith, who is an expert swimmer, was helping Schreiber to keep above the surface, and these two were also pulled on the boat, but McNally, when a line was thrown to him, was too numb to grasp it.

He was making feeble efforts to save himself, when Capt. McLaren, who had been helping rescue the others, jumped into the river, and, catching hold of McNally, held his head above water while he tied a rope around his body, and the tug's crew pulled them on board.

McNally was taken into the fireroom and cared for, but, fearing he would collapse, the tug was headed for Pier A, at the request of Harbor Policemen Collins, Cornelius Sullivan, and James J. Murray, who, while patrolling the river a mile away, had seen the boat capsize and had pulled hastily to the spot.

In the meantime, the two sand scows had made rapid headway down the river with the strong tide. One of them was recovered near Governors Island, almost grounded, while the other had rounded the island safely, and was captured this side of Fort Hamilton.

The three harbor policemen towed the little sailboat down to Pier A, where the four rescued men were taken into the boiler room and their clothing dried. McNally was able to go home with his friends.

GOV. M'KINLEY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW SUED

Accused of Breach of Promise by a Divorced Woman.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Annie George yesterday filed suit for $50,000 against George D. Saxton, Gov. McKinley's brother-in-law, alleging breach of promise. Saxton is a wealthy bachelor, and moves in the best of society.

Mrs. George came from Columbian County and opened a dressmaking establishment in a block owned by Saxton. Her husband subsequently sued Saxton for $30,000, charging the alienation of his wife's affections. The case has not yet come to a hearing.

Meantime, Mrs. George got a divorce in South Dakota. Her husband alleges that Saxton paid the expenses of the divorce case.

KILLED BY TRAINS ON THE ERIE

A Woman Near Hawthorne, N. J., and a Man Near Hackensack.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—A passenger train on the Erie Railroad this afternoon killed Mrs. Luigia Canova, fifty-four years old, and slightly injured her husband, her son, Flavio, and his wife, near Hawthorne, a mile north of this city.

They were walking on the railroad. Stepping from the west track at the approach of a freight train, they were struck by the passenger engine.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Henry Van Dyke, fifty years old, was run down and killed on the Erie Railroad last night. He attempted to get out of the way of a coal train, and stepped directly in front of an express train. He was unmarried.

MEASURE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The Montana Tax Law Cannot Be Enforced.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 22.—Judge Speer, in the District Court, yesterday decided that the entire license law of the State was unconstitutional.

The Legislature had fixed the amounts of licenses for the counties to collect. Chinese laundrymen contested the validity of the law.

The Judge holds that the Legislature has no right to impose a tax for county or municipal purposes, but only for State purposes. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE STEAMSHIP SPREE RELEASED

Not Badly Damaged by the Rocks on Which She Struck.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.—The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, which stranded Thursday on Warden Lodge, near Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, was got off at 1:50 o'clock this afternoon.

She arrived here at 3:40 o'clock under her own steam, but assisted by tugs. She is making no water, and has apparently sustained no damage, and will go on the dry dock to-morrow for examination.

She is already re-shipping her boats and gear, which were removed in order to lighten her.

Elizabeth Man Fights a Thief.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 22.—Richard Van Pelt of 108 Broadway had a fight with a burglar in his house at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Van Pelt heard the man moving in the room and grappled with him. The burglar managed to escape, leaving his coat and hat behind him.

CESSATION OF WAR TALK

Venezuelan Question to be Settled Without Resort to Arms.

COMMISSIONERS NOT YET CHOSEN

President Will Not Act Hastily, but Is Determined to Carry Out His Policy.

MORE TROUBLE MAY COME OVER ALASKA

Firm Action Now Will Have a Good Effect on Great Britain in Any Future Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Sunday has brought to the people in Washington who a day or two ago were talking excitedly and prematurely of war an opportunity for rest and a lack of material upon which to feed their appetites. Assuming that matters growing out of the message of the President on the Venezuelan question were to be hurried to immediate conclusions, and that Executive approval of the Commission bill meant the prompt selection of the Commissioners and speedy consideration of the boundary dispute, there has been some curiosity concerning the choice of men to be made by the President.

Lists of prominent persons have been published as having been preferred by the President. It is learned that there is no basis for announcing these names, except, perhaps, the prominence of the men in public or political life. A man well qualified to speak of the matter said this afternoon that the President had not yet decided upon the Commissioners. He did not even have a list of those men from whom he would eventually select the Commissioners. It was not his intention to announce the commission to-morrow, and it might be several days before it would be announced. While the matter would be disposed of with promptness, it would not be hurried. The determination of the people and the Congress to resist aggressions by foreign nations upon the territory of American republics having been made known by the quick and unanimous action of the Congress, the Administration had been assured of public approval of its course, and that course would be pursued with due regard for justice and right.

Republicans Not So Eager.

The Republicans, now that they have committed themselves to the President's support, and have since been confronted with the necessity of doing something to check the tide of speculation against American securities that has arisen abroad, are qualiare qpalidfaurwf ofalarmryawarfayuprm fying the patriotism that inspired them on Wednesday. Then they were all on fire for war. They could not say too much in approval of the entire message. Something of regret was discovered when it was predicted that the Senate would so provide for the selection on the boundary commission that it would be kept within the control of the dominant party in the House. The Senate was not so willing as had been expected to humor the Republican notion.

Since the passage of the House bill in the Senate without a change flaws have been found in the President's communication. New-England, oddly enough, suggests that it was too jingoish. Mr. Dingley, who is a discerning man, but who did not earlier discover that there was anything in the message that he disliked, now finds that there was.

"It would have been disagreeable and would have created a bad impression," he says, "to have objected to it at first. Our friends abroad might have obtained the impression that we were divided as a Nation on the Monroe doctrine if criticism had led to opposition to granting the request of the President for a commission of inquiry. Our patriotism would have been challenged. But the last two paragraphs of the Venezuelan message, talking of war, were bound to make trouble; they were not necessary; they have caused all the panicky feelings, and they have not added to the strength of our argument."

The Last Paragraphs Important.

Without the last paragraphs—the lines which at once aroused the patriotism of the country—the ultimate possible outcome of the controversy, in case Great Britain has determined to force it to a breach, would have been left to inference, and the men who are now beginning to remonstrate against too vigorous language from the President would have been prompt to accuse him of hesitation or with averting his face from a contingency that all would have been compelled to admit might arise. The result would undoubtedly have been a partisan demand that the President should speak out more plainly and say precisely what everybody felt.

There is no expectation on the part of the Administration that the voice of the Americans who support Lord Salisbury rather than the President in this emergency will be so loud or impressive in England as to lead to the belief that it will justify the assumption that the English side will be taken by this Government, or that the American doctrine of self-preservation will be abandoned. Lord Salisbury, in his answer to Secretary Olney, has indicated the Ministerial belief that England might pursue a course which would not be obnoxious to that doctrine.

Without regard to the war talk that has been an incident of the week, there is no doubt among the supporters of the President who accept his message as good in whole, as well as those who are now beginning to peep their criticisms, that the effect produced upon the people by his strongest utterances, certainly will not lead the English Ministers to consider our traditional policy as less lightly held than they did when it was not expected that a reassertion of it with spirit would convulse the Nation.

Good Reasons for Strong Words.

Those friends of the President who are more anxious to find justification for him than for Lord Salisbury, are confident that there will be abundant reason shown for the strongest words of his Venezuelan message. They believe that, with a less vigorous answer to Lord Salisbury, the British aggressions in Venezuela—extended against Venezuelan protest and our suggestions for arbitration—would have been insisted upon and advanced in consequence of our complaisance and the opportunity for encroachment offered by diplomatic deli-

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PEACE TALK IN ENGLAND

The Britishers No Longer Fear There Will Be a War.

SOME UTTERANCES FROM THE PULPIT

Prominent English Clergymen Protest Against the Prevalence of a War Spirit—Urge Magnanimity and Concession.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—London had a good deal to say to-day, in one way and another, on the Venezuelan matter. The general view now is that there is not the slightest danger of war between England and the United States.

The most notable utterances to-day were those from the pulpit.

Speaking at the City Temple to-day, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker said:

Do not trouble yourselves with the thought of war. There will be no war. England and America cannot do without each other. War would be suicide. We send to-day messages from our hearts to our fellow-Christians in America. We must act in a spirit of magnanimity and concession. We miss Henry Ward Beecher. He could and would have spoken the word of reconciliation. I call upon British and American Christians to unite in prayerful counsel in the interests of peace.

Mr. Parker prayed in a similar strain, the congregation giving a hearty "Amen!" to his supplication.

The Rev. Mr. Waller, President of the Wesleyan Conference, preaching at Liverpool to-day, said that every lover of his kindred would strive to avert a war which would be unnatural, monstrous, and wicked.

The Archdeacon of London, preaching at Canonbury, said that for the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to plunge into a war for such a cause would seem to be a disaster whose magnitude, compared with the slightness of the occasion, removed it from the region of possibility. A give-and-take policy, he added, would soon settle the difficulty.

Canon Newbolt, preaching at St. Paul's to-day, deplored the fact that the peace and good-will of kindred nations had been disturbed in the Christmas season, but he thanked God that the spirit of truth and honor animated both. This was the best pledge of a just and amicable settlement.

The Rev. John Price Hughes, in the course of his sermon at St. James's Hall, said the two most distressing spectacles for any lover of peace were the Sultan of Turkey and Mr. Cleveland. The latter bullied Great Britain and rudely threatened her with war, but, awful as a conflict was to contemplate, he hoped that those answerable for the conduct of the nation's affairs would not allow him to dictate where the frontiers of the British Empire ended and began.

At the Tabernacle, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon prayed fervently that the Almighty's hand would guide the statesmen of both countries, and that He would endow them with wisdom and patience to bring the trouble to a happy issue. The prayer was greeted with fervent "amens."

The Men's Sunday Union, which is composed of workers in the east end of London, has adopted a resolution sending a hearty Christmas greeting to their brother nation "as an expression of their opinion that a war would be unnatural and unChristian, and should be forever impossible.

VERY PEACEFUL TALK THIS!

England's "Sober Second Thought" Approves the Commision and Is Very Reasonable Indeed.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily News to-morrow, under the caption "Sober Second Thought," will discuss the situation in that light. It will say:

It would be improper and ungenerous to attribute the change of opinion to the chilling influence of a financial panic on a people so self-reliant and courageous as those of the United States. They never would be turned from any supreme object of patriotic effort by misgivings respecting their own power. No American can have stronger belief than we in the potency of the great country and its people. It is because we so strongly believe in the power and will of the American people that we rejoice in their rapid change of opinion.

The paper then proceeds to blame Mr. Cleveland, and says that the sooner his language is forgotten the better it will be for all parties, including himself. It then adds:

The commission will be regarded, not as an international tribunal, but as a form of domestic inquiry, designed for the better information of the American people and their rulers. It may be positively useful. Its very appointment is in one sense an admission that the State Department believes that the Venezuelan claims are exaggerated, and that no further action could wisely be taken until Washington discovered some firmer basis for negotiations than the shifty statements of the little military despot at Caracas.

The News professes to believe there is reason to expect that three Americans of credit and standing would propose a very different line of demarkation from that insisted on by Venezuela.

The Times will say to-morrow:

Although the reaction may not yet be triumphant, it is satisfactory to find that the Americans, whether they dislike us or not, are hesitating to incur the guilt of breaking the peace of the civilized world for such a contemptible cause, and in vindication of claims repudiated by all the nations of the Old World. President Cleveland's manifest incapacity to understand the effect of what he was doing when he sent such a warlike message to the Congress, has shattered the confidence felt in him as a pillar of sound finance and a mainstay of the public credit.

The renewal, therefore, of his proposals of currency reform, after he himself has made them impossible, has dashed the hopes of his friends and set his opponents to work to turn his errors to account. It is now clear that Mr. Cleveland's financial proposals have no chance at all of passing.

Deeply as we must regret that the controversy has arisen, we can, at all events, rejoice in the demonstration it has afforded of the unity of our national sentiment, especially the attachment of our Canadian fellow-subjects of the Crown. Good may come out of the evil if the incident should lead the Canadians to strengthen their organization for defense and admonish us at home to strain every nerve to maintain that indisputable command of the sea on which the empire depends.

MR. CLEVELAND WILL BE JUST

Richard Watson Gilder's High Opinion of the President.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine of New-York, has communicated the following to the representative in this city of The United Press:

"Nothing in President Cleveland's career has been more marked by a deep sense of justice than his attitude toward foreign countries. He has been as firm as courteous in treating with powerful nations, and always magnanimous in treating with weak nations.

"In the present instance it is evident that he acted with a strong conviction of justice and right. His record and character are assurance that so far as the Executive is concerned everything in honor will be done to avoid the profound misfortune of war between two such countries as the United States and Great Britain."

REJOICING IN COLON.

Demonstration in Honor of the Stand Taken by the United States.

COLON, Dec. 22.—There was a grand demonstration last night at the American Consulate here, in honor of the United States for its attitude in support of the Monroe doctrine. Many prominent Colombians and also Venezuelans, who either reside or are visiting here, were present.

Much enthusiasm was manifested. The American Government, through the Consul, was commended heartily for the action it had taken.

The streets in the vicinity of the Consulate were filled with cheering crowds.

Comment of an Italian Paper.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The Popolo Romano, commenting on the financial effect of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan affair, says it is of the opinion that the common sense of the American people will punish "the President's imprudent effrontery."

Making Powder for the Government.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Dec. 22.—The powder works here are filling rapidly an order for 125,000 pounds of Government powder ordered a month ago. Government contracts frequently are filled at the works, but no order so large as the present one has been received at this time of the year. Men are working night and day to fill it. Whether this rush has anything to do with the war scare no one is prepared to say.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

Arrangements have been completed for a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock, to give expression of opinion on the President's message on the Venezuelan boundary question. Bishop Potter has been invited to preside. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; Henry George, Franklin Pierce, Ernest H. Crosby, and Edward King will address the meeting. Other prominent speakers have been invited and are expected to be present.

THREE SETS OF TRIPLETS IN ONE FAMILY

All Living and in Vigorous Health in California—Other Triplets.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

In an almost inaccessible mountain fastness in Mendocino County, Cal., eighteen miles northeast of Ukiah, is the home of nine children, all triplets. The mother is Mrs. George Walters. All the children are well and happy, and the last trio are as healthy a set of youngsters as can be found anywhere.

The Walters home is in an out-of-the-way part of the Mendocino forest district. They have few visitors, and facts concerning them were difficult to obtain. Two of the sets of triplets were by Mrs. Walters's first husband, Orville Orrin Oates, a Missourian. Three years elapsed between the birth of the first and second triplets, and twelve years between the birth of the second and third sets.

Mrs. Walters's maiden name was Ellen Elaine Emmery. She was born in Quebec about 1855. She met her first husband during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. After their marriage they moved to Alton, Mo. It was at Alton, in 1879, the first triplets were born. They were named Wheeler Henry, James Rutherford, and Martha Christine, being two boys and one girl.

The family moved to California in the Fall of 1880, and settled at first in Inyo County, near Owens River, then to the Little Bear Valley, San Bernardino County. There, in October, 1882, the second triplets were born. They were all girls, and were named Matilda Ann, Rebecca Elizabeth, and Mary Louise.

While on this prospecting tour, seeking a fortune for his fast-growing family, Mr. Oates became lost in the vast deserts of Western Arizona, and was never again heard from. The widow then determined to move to the upper part of the State with her six children. They traveled north by easy stages, and on the way she met Mr. Walters. He helped her and her children along the way, proposed marriage, and was accepted.

They kept on their journey north, seeking for some faraway valley where they could set up their home. They found it in the location already described. There, in June, 1894, the last triplets were born. They were named Grover Eldred, Jasper Otis, and Ruth Ellen.

The children of the first two sets of triplets do not resemble one another at all, but the last, the babies, look so much alike that they cannot be told apart. The only way to distinguish them is to dress them differently, and when put to bed they wear different kinds of nightdresses, so that the mother in the morning can tell which is which.

Far away from all neighbors, from schools, churches, newspapers, and all the advantages of civilization, Mrs. Walters has reared her family. They have lived in hermitlike solitude, touching the outside world only at rarest intervals. The mother is a woman of considerable cultivation and education, so that she has been able to instruct the children. They are all remarkably intelligent and are always dressed neatly.

The land where they settled was at first unsurveyed, and since that time they have occupied it as a possessory claim, and thereby escaped paying taxes. They have lived and do yet, almost entirely from what they raise. They never go to town except when positively necessary. It is seldom one sees them besides an occasional hunter who may lose his way, and he is not made welcome. They never have been known to ask for or receive any mail at the Post Office. One of the elder brothers some time ago cut himself loose from the family, and he has not been heard from since.

Everything that comes to their valley has to be packed in. There is no road, and only the least sign of a trail. Everything raised is used among them for consumption. They have cattle and horses, hogs, and fowls, and everything seems in order. Whatever is bought by them is paid for in cash, and the supposition is that they have a considerable amount of money. They seldom or never have anything for sale. They have been known to sell the hides of animals, but to whom it is not known.

An odd thing worth noting is that the three initials of Mr. Oates (the first husband) were J. F. O., and that his wife's names all E's. That the time which elapsed between the birth of the first and second triplets was three years, and that the time between the second and third was twelve years—all divisible by three.

Probably the oldest native Californian triplets are the Wellman children—Amy, Aaron, and Amos—living near Erle Post Office, Yuba County, a few miles back of Wheatland. They were born Dec. 2, 1878. Their father is Miles Wellman, a wheat farmer, and the mother, Ency M. Wellman. Two weighed seven pounds apiece when born, and one of the boys eight pounds.

The Wellman triplets are fine-appearing young folks, strong and sturdy, and naturally their parents are exceedingly proud of them.

Four miles back from Mountain View, Santa Clara County, the Smith triplets are thriving. They were born July 6, 1895. The parents are Harvey W. Smith and Mrs. Nettie Smith. They are people in humble circumstances, but millions could not buy their three-of-a-kind babies.

The names of the triplets as first given them have been changed slightly recently. They will soon be christened Mary Agnes Grace, Francisca Chinita Grace, Margaretta Valentine Grace. The names given are those of three kind neighbors who acted as nurses, while each received the name of Grace because of a promise made by Mrs. Smith to her aunt Grace to name her next baby after her. The triplets are decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, respectively, to distinguish them apart.

French Navy Estimates.

The report of the French Committee of Inquiry into the navy estimates for 1896 was laid upon the table of the Chamber Thursday. The estimates were framed by the Ribot Cabinet, who asked for 272,061,181f., which the committee reduced to 265,957,382f., a sum far in advance of that voted both this year and in 1894. The committee recommends a considerable reduction in the building programme, and provides for the laying down of one first-class line-of-battle ship, one first-class cruiser, one torpedo destroyer, and two torpedo boats. Should these recommendations be adopted, nothing will have been done toward the construction of a fleet of modern vessels for service on distant foreign stations, which has long been agitated for. The report extensively criticises the present system of naval administration of the coast department, and advises a reduction of the headquarters staff, together with a reduction of a large number of different officials now connected with Government yards in various ways. It also advises a better system of general supervision.

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PREACH AGAINST WAR

Ministers Give Their Ideas on the Venezuelan Question.

WANT A PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT

Columbus Church Members Protest Against Hostilities—Pittsburgers Praise President Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden preached a sermon at his church here to-day against the war spirit shown in the discussion of the Venezuelan question. The peace sentiment of the pastor was enthusiastically received, and to-night the following resolutions, presented by President Canfield of the State University, were unanimously adopted by the congregation:

Resolved, That as the Christian sense of a Christian nation, at the close of a century filled to overflowing with the magnificent results of greater and more settled peace than the world has ever known before, with all loyalty to our own Republic, and with all regret that the unwise and the tardy justice of England should furnish even a pretext for hostile feeling, we desire to most solemnly and earnestly declare for arbitration as the only wise and just and civilized method of adjusting international misunderstandings. We refer our English brethren to the declaration of their own "Iron Duke" that nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won.

We call upon our President and our members of Congress to remember that a resort to force is generally a confession of weakness; that a great nation like our own can compel a peace without material strife, and that there is no question which can possibly arise between ourselves and other nations that cannot be honorably adjusted in and by a high court of inquiry and arbitration.

President Canfield, William G. Deshler, and Judge W. T. Spear were appointed to forward the resolutions and Dr. Gladden's sermon to Congressman N. K. Watson, Senators Sherman and Brice, President Cleveland, and the British Embassy.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—A sermon on "The Wickedness of Jingoism" was preached by the Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, to-night. He said that one of the most amazing things to the man who studies events from the standpoint of Jesus Christ is the present prevalence of the spirit of jingoism in our country. At the end of the nineteenth century the spectacle is presented of the two leading Christian nations of the world—nations bound together by ties of common blood and speech—apparently on the verge of war with each other over a simple boundary line. This is a time for sane and sober men to appeal to the quiet judgment and the Christian sentiment of the people of our land.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Lampman, pastor of the High Street Presbyterian Church, took as his subject to-night, "Protest Against the Talk of War with England."

In opening he said he was not in accord with the American people if their seeming attitude was real. He doubted that it was. He thought, he said, that they had been hurried along, and when they have a chance to think the matter over there will be a call to halt that will be heard and respected.

Regarding the dangers of war, Mr. Lampman said that one thing in the President's message was a threat that was almost a guarantee that the self-respecting country against whom the threat was aimed would fight before she would yield.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.—The Rev. L. M. Zimmerman of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church to-day said: "Let us not be too speedy to cry for war lest, doing so in haste, we be compelled to repent at leisure."

The Rev. E. E. Ide of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church termed the prevailing war talk "sky-rocket patriotism."

"Who among the millions assembled to witness the affairs of State," he asked, "ever dreamed that the curtain would rise on such an act as this? What we have seen and heard we all know, but what it all means we cannot tell. Have we strolled by mistake into a madhouse instead of the Nation's Congress?"

The Rev. E. T. Mowbray preached a patriotic sermon to the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in Bennett Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. He unqualifiedly indorsed President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question.

The Society of Orthodox Friends to-night adopted resolutions deploring the warlike aspect of affairs, and calling upon Congress to take immediate steps for permanent peace.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The Rev. N. M. Woods of the Second Presbyterian Church declared that he was convinced the Christian people of America and England would prevent resort to actual hostilities, and declared that if ever this country went to war he trusted it would be for something of far greater consequence than insignificant Venezuela, a country where a Protestant clergyman would not be permitted to preach a sermon.

The Rev. Dr. R. D. Smart of the First Methodist Church, in his prayer before the morning sermon, invoked the Almighty to sweep away the lowering war cloud and restore harmony, but to let the peace be an honorable one.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, expressed the opinion that President Cleveland may have erred in the timeliness of the message, and that investigation should have preceded, instead of followed, the manifesto of the patriotic sincerity of which he had no doubt.

SHOULD RESIST ENGLAND.

Opinions of Pittsburg Ministers on the President's Message.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—A number of ministers in their sermons to-day preached on the threatened war between the United States and England over the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The Rev. Mr. Woodside of the Grant Street Reformed Presbyterian Church said: "The English power comes to establish a claim to territory on the Western Hemisphere. She proceeds to intimidate a weaker power. Our President says: 'Stop. Let us see whether your claim is just.' The English Tory Prime Minister refuses point blank, and says, in effect: 'I will do as we have done in India, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the islands of the sea, and you shall not interfere.'

"Our President says: 'Hold on, this little sister is not strong enough to fight you, but her big brother Jonathan is, and his big brawny arm will see that she gets justice.' He wants nothing but fair play. England must submit the cause to intelligent arbitration, a manly suggestion by the United States, or submit to the arbitrament of the sword. We want no war. We are a peaceful people, but we shall not stand by to see the injury of smaller republics who have the same rights before the world as ourselves. If I had ten sons I would send them all to such a war, and I would go myself."

The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the subject, "England and America," among other things said: "Criticise Grover Cleveland as we may, a manlier, truer, braver, more loyal President never sat in the White House. And if to-day England is trying to bully a helpless republic, 60,000,000 as brave patriots as ever froze at Valley Forge or bled at Princeton and Yorktown will make the same sacrifices and dig trenches and march and grapple and die. May the Christ who stilled the tempest send the white-winged Angel of Peace to hover over us. God forbid that the Christmas carols of 1895 should be drowned by the baying of the bloodhounds which have broken from their kennels."

The Rev. J. S. Hutson of the Union Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, offered up a prayer for arbitration between the United States and England. He was joined in the prayer by the entire congregation.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—The Rev. Alonzo E. Winters, pastor of the Lorain Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to-night said that England and America should not go to war until every other means had been tried to peaceably adjust the difficulty. Mr. Winters added, however, that if under the Monroe doctrine England was an intruder, Mr. Cleveland's message was none too strong, and the United States would be justified in opposing England, even to an armed conflict, as a last resort.

DR. TALMAGE PRAYS FOR PEACE.

The Well-Known Minister Deplores the Talk of War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon at the First Presbyterian Church was on the subject of "Christmas Bells," the suggestion for his ideas being in the text from Matthew: "And lo, the star which they saw in the east went before them."

He made two references to the English-American imbroglio, one in the opening prayer, and the other in the sermon. He prayed for a continuance of peace, and in the sermon expressed the belief that there would be no war. War nowadays, he said, was for nations like China and Japan.

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Silversmiths,

is replete with **Christmas Novelties, distinct in character and moderate in price.**

Buy of the Makers.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

SAWMILL CREEK IS OUT AGAIN

AT FOUNDATIONS OF NEW NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE.

Pouring Up in Great Volume and Bothering Engineers and Contractors—A New Rivulet.

Members of the New-York Athletic Club who have been accustomed to spend Sunday afternoons within the cozy quarters of their clubhouse found diversion yesterday, as did a great number of Sunday pedestrians, in watching the water pour into the excavation at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the site of the proposed new home for the New-York Athletic Club.

Those of the younger generation, who know New-York only as it is, composed of brick walls and stone pavements, were puzzled to know how a beautiful, clear stream of water could be flowing through the heart of the city. But old residents, who had fished and skated on the big pond which was there forty years ago, easily identified the stream as a branch of Sawmill Creek, now a subterranean stream, flowing under Fifty-ninth Street to the East River.

Half a century ago the whole region thereabout was a great pond, where the water collected to a very considerable depth and furnished prime fishing and skating for the youth of Manhattan Island. With the growth of the city the pond was rapidly filled in, until land had been made up to a level with the surrounding section.

The source of the pond was a stream, starting in a spring between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, just west of Sixth Avenue, and flowing north to about Sixty-second Street, where it turned back to Fifty-ninth Street and then flowed to the East River. It has always been an obstacle to building, especially to the erection of the big flats and apartment houses. The Navarro flats, on Fifty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for years have been supplied with water by a great spring in the cellar of the easternmost house, which yields 700 gallons of water an hour. It was said there yesterday that contrary to report, no new streams had percolated into the cellars, but that if the spring were found to be of the same source as the water now flowing into the excavation on the corner it would be analyzed to find whether it is pure.

It was this same stream that, about twelve years ago, caused a great deal of trouble to residents along Madison Avenue, between Fiftieth and Sixtieth Streets, where dampness in the cellars caused a serious fever epidemic. Investigation proved that in some way the old subterranean creek had become dammed up, and the stagnant water had begun to back into the cellars. The Commissioner of Public Works, in putting down a larger and deeper sewer, struck the water bed, causing the water to shoot up and flow until the sewer was competed and the water drained off.

hh W CdCarolina.ploEastman, eta shrda

Pumps were going at a lively rate all day yesterday at the New-York Athletic Club excavation, but they could not keep up with the inpour of water. Though the creek has been running for nearly two months, it is only of late that the volume has been such as to cause some alarm. A new rivulet broke out yesterday, flowing from the west. Directly opposite was the miniature fountain caused by the stream flowing into the excavation. Both streams run into a gutter, and thence are pumped through a three-inch pipe 200 feet long, into the sewer.

John D. Crimmins is the contractor. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at his house yesterday, and was told by Mr. Crimmins's son, who is engaged in business with his father, that the engineers had experienced great difficulty in getting down the foundations owing to the old creek.

"How do you propose to dispose of the water?" asked the reporter.

"We shall immediately begin to drive in piles," said Mr. Crimmins. "This, we have concluded, is the only way to overcome the obstacle. The difficulty here was that we got down below the level of the old waterbed. As soon as we get in our foundation and fill up the excavation to the water level we expect we will have no more trouble.

"The piles and foundation will be solid because the water will soon find another outlet. The creek is to be carried off. Unless the outpour should suddenly increase, as it may at any time, we can pump the water out fast enough to proceed with the work."

JEWELER J. S. MOWATT MISSING

Disappeared Last Tuesday After Cashing Money Orders.

James S. Mowatt, fifty years old, a jeweler, who had an office at 139 Front Street, this city, has been missing from his home, 629 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, since last Tuesday.

He left home Tuesday, telling his wife that he had to go to the New-York Post Office to collect some money orders. When he failed to return home Tuesday night Mrs. Mowatt became anxious and made inquiries.

She traced him to the Post Office in this city and found that he had cashed several money orders, but there all trace of him was lost.

When he disappeared he wore a brown suit of clothes and a black overcoat. He is described as being fifty years old, 6 feet in height, of dark complexion, with dark hair, mixed with gray, and brown mustache.

He was known to have a handsome gold watch, engraved with the full name. This was an heirloom, as it had been presented to his father by a temperance society. He also wore a valuable cameo ring.

Mr. Mowatt has three children and was in comfortable circumstances.

Resubmission in Iowa.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

It is clearly indicated that the question of resubmitting a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of Iowa will engage much of the attention of the coming Legislature, with the probability of a spirited fight. The irrepressible issue of the liquor traffic has been discussed in the press of the State for months, and numerous plans for dealing with it have been suggested. Of course, the ultra-prohibitionists demand resubmission and announce their determination to wage a determined contest for it. The Liberals urge that the true course is to modify the present mulct law. Some of the Prohibition leaders assert that there will be no legislation enacted in the House until a resubmission resolution has been adopted, and this appears to be the spirit that dominates that element. It is prepared to block all legislation in the interest of its hobby. The last Republican State Convention relegated the question of liquor legislation to the legislative districts, so that neither the resubmissionists nor the modificationists secured control of the Legislature, leaving the policy of the party to be determined by the unpledged, conservative members. The Legislature, being overwhelmingly Republican, responsibility for dealing with the liquor problem will rest upon that party.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower court and holds that the express companies in the State must pay taxes, thus holding valid the act of 1893, taxing express companies upon each mile of "route" within the State. The decision is to the effect that the assessment is on actual property.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 22.—John Boyle, aged thirty-five years, supposed to belong in Jersey City, was found dead beside the New-London Northern Railroad track at East New-London last night. Evidently, while in a fit, he had fallen from a freight train, face downward, into a pool of water, where he died.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—Jefferson Storts, a lawyer of this city, who has earned notoriety by appearing as defendant to a score of criminal charges, has been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Storts is a good lawyer. He once was a member of the State Legislature.

COHOES, N. Y., Dec. 22.—James Vaughn this morning shot and killed his brother-in-law, William Watson. Watson, it is said, lived unhappily with his wife, who is Vaughn's sister, and there was an unpleasantness between the men in consequence.

AID THE SMALL REPUBLICS

Duty of the United States in the Venezuelan Dispute.

BRITAIN'S ACTION A MENACE TO US

No Place for Monarchical Aggression on the Western Hemisphere—A Suggestion to the English.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It would be a pity if the Chamber of Commerce should be able to see nothing more in President Cleveland's message than an injury to trade, a disturbance of the finances, or a senseless quarrel with a friendly nation and people of the same race and language. The Monroe doctrine had relation to two different systems of government, as wide as the poles assunder in their effect on the security, happiness, and progress of mankind—the Republican or Democratic, system on the one hand, and the monarchical, or aristocratical, on the other. No greater boon (unless it be the advent of our Saviour) was ever conferred upon the human race than the successful establishment and working of the American Republic, for its service is not confined to the inhabitants and their descendants within its boundaries, but its example and power make thrones and tyrants tremble in the uttermost parts of the earth, and give hope and encouragement to the enslaved and downcast the wide world over.

The men who established this Government took no thought of their own merely selfish interests in entering upon and carrying through the struggle. If they had had regard only for these, the English monarchical system were good enough for purposes of mere personal ease and profit. So, with those who in Mexico and Central and South America have thrown off the yoke of Spain and Portugal and established republics in imitation of our own. In this work of removing the shackles from the minds and limbs of men, they are our brothers—our cause (the cause of mankind)—is a common one, and any menace or wrong to them is as well a menace and wrong to us. That in establishing these institutions of self-government, freedom, security, and progress on a solid foundation they have met with greater obstacles than we; that the proportion of the ignorant and groveling of those seeking only their own ease and profit, and who have no care for their posterity or the advancement of civilization in the world, has beeen greater than with us, and, consequently, their progress, slower and sometimes halting, is no cause for surrender by them or by us of the principles for which we and they have nobly and cheerfully suffered and died, but rather a greater reason why we, the stronger, should succor them, the weaker, in any time of trial and trouble—on any occasion when the monarchical system shall be attempted to be extended or reimposed upon them accompanied with injustice and wrong, by a European Government whose greed and oppression of weaker peoples for its commercial and national gain, we, ourselves, have had an experience of, and which has in more recent years made itself hated and feared by every weak and struggling people in the world.

The President's message and the action of Congress thereon is, as it were, the service of notice on all European monarchical powers that their systems of government, so far as they exist on this continent, are barely tolerated, and that the peoples who have thrown off their yoke do not intend that a false, worn-out, and wicked theory and system of government shall in this age of progress have any, the very least, toleration and encouragement from them, and that foreign Governments desiring to possess American soil can have no subjects here but free citizens only. With this condition an English, French, Spanish, or German European republic may have as many colonies, and rule as many people in the Western Hemisphere as they choose, with, of course, the consent of the people they govern, and the United States would have only congratulations to offer.

As for England, let her make of Scotland two States, of Ireland two States, of Wales one State, of England two States, and locate the capital of this Republic, formed on the lines of the United States Constitution, in a portion of the interior of England set apart for this purpose in analogy to our District of Columbia, and then with a President, (perhaps the Prince of Wales,) elected once in four or six years, it could keep forever its colonies on this side of the water and in perpetual friendship with the United States. The whole world, by these two great Republics, could, in a reasonable time, by their example, influence, and aid, be so completely transformed, compared with what it is to-day, as to be a heaven upon earth. SIGMA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1895.

Go Slow.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Is it not well to go slow, in the interest of right, humanity, and final success; whatever course may be decided upon, to view so vast an undertaking as a war with England with discreet circumspection before entering upon the strife? God alone can measure its fearful possibilities, its awful losses, its terrible sacrifices in blood and treasure. As it is, we seem to be daily dancing through a powder magazine, torch in hand. A spark may light the train and bring about an explosion which must shake the whole civilized world to its foundations. I believe in the Monroe doctrine. What true American does not? It is the unwritten clause in the Constitution. But I believe also in its rightful application. In the present instance, I think we have just as much business to quarrel with the elements for assaulting Cape Horn as to meddle with the Venezuelan boundary question. The calm common sense of the country at large should assert itself and be heard from to the fullest extent before plunging this Nation into a war for which we are utterly unprepared and our adversary is well fitted to undertake. We shall lose nothing either in dignity, self-respect, or fitness for the fight by so doing, and, it may be, go down to battle with a larger measure of moral sympathy among the nations of Europe than we possess to-day. It is a strange thing, to say the least of it, that those inland members of Congress, now so hot for war, have ever been the loudest in their protests against voting money to build the defenses we so urgently need at present. If it comes to war, which God forbid! I am, and ever shall be, with my country and the flag, right or wrong; but in the meanwhile and until that dread issue is actually proclaimed, I protest and abhor the idea, though a mere unit of our 70,000,000, that the American people should make fools of themselves under the lash of jingoism or should be carried away by a hysterical wave of excitement into quarreling with a nation which of all others should be our firmest ally and truest friend.

Build a navy, fortify our coast, modernize the army, and then, if we must so degenerate, let Uncle Sam go around "with a chip on his shoulder, hunting a fight." Meanwhile, don't let us go off at half-cock, bluster and threaten till we have to fight whether or no, to make good our brag. Bid common sense rule the hour, and go slow. This is the nineteenth century, and, as the American commander said when he sailed in to help the English in the China seas, after all, "blood is thicker than water." G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Reaction.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Action and reaction neutralize each other in physics. Not so in the realm or morals or politics.

The first result of the message was to fire the country with a mad enthusiasm for the brave President, who had thrown his glove in the very face of England. His bitterest enemies vied with and outran his closest friends in praise. Even The Sun praised him, who for years had been the target of its deadliest arrows. Sober thought started some reaction. But our true interests forbid that that reaction should go so far as to completely neutralize the action by the President.

There is in the message so much of the noblest patriotism and sturdiest courage as to secure a distinct addition to the just prestige of the country. It will long be read as a new Declaration of Independence, and its essential spirit will ever receive the approval of all American patriots.

The situation is highly critical. Our immediate danger is not from our own people nor from Englishmen. It may come from the recklessness of Venezuelans, or from England-hating Irishmen living with us. A single gun fired by those impulsive creatures may be "a shot heard 'round the world."

It seems to me that, having declared our views fully and with great positiveness, we should move with Fabian prudence in the steps yet to be taken. It will need six months, at least, to secure a valuable report. If that report be adverse to England, then will be the time for the highest diplomacy to be shown in advising England of the conclusions to which it seems to point. In the meantime, rather than embroil the world, the English may wipe out the whole difficulty by adjustment with Venezuela rather than prolong the "incident" over a principle half admitted by Salisbury.

The welfare of humanity is too great a thing to be sacrificed over "words, words." The arts of diplomacy are too clever and too numerous to permit either Cleveland or Salisbury to assume the responsibility for such a war; no man has ever yet borne so grave a responsibility. FABIUS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

Excitement Is a Misfortune.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have just seen what purports to be a clipping from THE TIMES of the 19th inst., in which there is published, in the form of a dispatch from Flushing, of the 18th inst., an alleged statement by me, very sweeping in its terms, as to the pending Venezuelan question in the President's message in relation thereto. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have made no such statement as that attributed to me. On the contrary, since the President's message was sent to Congress I have consistently declined, as I did when called upon by a representative of THE TIMES, to express myself off-hand on the matter. The question presented is, in my opinion, far too grave for unadvised treatment. The people of this country are undoubtedly united in the disposition to support the Monroe doctrine. But I think it a misfortune that so great an excitement should prevail, and that suggestions of war should be so freely indulged in, in respect of a matter which, although it certainly is not new, is not known to involve a violation of the Monroe doctrine in any of its interpretations. This much I now deem it my duty to say. As to the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, I have nothing to add to the views which I expressed in May last, in a pamphlet in which I endeavored to show how the declaration was understood and interpreted by the men who made it. J. B. MOORE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20 1895.

Newspaper Epilepsy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your editorial of this morning on "National Honor and Self-Respect" is dignified and convincing.

Was there ever seen in this metropolis such an amazing exhibition of newspaper epilepsy as The Evening Post has been showing the past two days? It reminds me of a capricious female scold who has been scared into a fit by excited revivalists telling her that the world was speedily coming to an end and she must prepare to die.

What is the spirit of international law as distinguished from the letter? Just this: All differences between nations should be settled according to the established forms of law applying to individuals. Violence should not be resorted to except in self-defense.

There is a tremendous weight of moral obligation resting upon the British Government to-day. The people of the United States ought to be seconded by people in all the morally progressive nations, including England herself, in insisting upon arbitration. W. L.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

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Play Thousands of Tunes,

rendering on a steel comb the most exquisite music with the brilliance and richness of tone peculiar to itself and never found in any other music box. These boxes run from 10 to 25 minutes with one winding and furnish delightful music for dancing or entertainment in the parlor or dining room. The programme is up-to-date, containing selections from Grand and Comic Operas, Dance music, and the latest popular tunes.

Boxes from $1.80 to $100. Every instrument guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

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ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS,

$250, $300, and $350, according to length.

Copper Island Seal, $50 a garment less.

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Sealskin Capes, $125, $175, $250, $300, and $350.

Sealskin Muffs, $15, $18, $20, $25, and $30.

Hudson Bay Otter.

Jackets, $300, $350, and $400.
Capes, $250, $300, $400, and $450.
Muffs, $25, $30, and $40.

Persian Lamb.

Capes, $50, $75, $125, $150, $200, $250, and $300.
Jackets, $150, $175, $200, and $250.
Muffs, $12, $15, $18, and $25.

All Sealskins used in my factory are English dressed and dyed; all Otter, American dressed and dyed, and Persian Lamb, German dressed and dyed. England dyes Seal best; America dyes Otter best, and Germany dyes Persian Lamb best. I use only the best skins dressed and dyed in the countries which excel in their specialty.

124 and 126 West 42d Street.

N. B.—Sealskin Gloves, $10 and $15. Caps, $12, $15, $20, and $25.

Boas
OF
Genuine Fur.

Mink, with 14 tails, $16, $20, and $25.
Hudson Bay Sable, $35, $50, $65, $90, and $125.
Russian Sable, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300, and $400.
Mink Muffs, $15, $20, and $25.
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, $35, $50, $65, $90, and $125.
Russian Sable Muffs, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300, and $400.
Mink Capes, full sweep, fashionable length, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300, and $400.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, $800, $1,500, and $2,000.
Russian Sable Capes, $5,000, $8,000, up.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURER,
124 and 126 West 42d St.
N. B.—Mink Boas, with head, tail, and claws in perfect representation of the animal, for $5.

CITY MISSION SOCIETY'S WORK

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Addresses by Bishop Potter, President Seth Low of Columbia, and Others.

The City Mission Society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The meeting was well attended, almost every available seat in the large audience room being occupied.

Bishop Potter presided, and made a few introductory remarks. He related an incident that came under his notice. The daughter of a wealthy family sickened and died. It was found that the disease which caused her death had been contracted through clothing made by a poor woman in a crowded tenement. This, he said, illustrated the ever present link between the rich and poor, the distressed and happy.

The rich could not ignore the poor, nor shut them out of their lives by the giving of a little money. They were ever present, and it was Christian duty to assist them. To assist, however, meant more than the giving of funds. Often a kind word or a little sympathy would do more to build up a despondent man or woman than the mere providing of food. It would, perhaps, give them new life, new ambitions, make life the brighter to think that there was some one interested in them.

The Rev. George S. Nelson, Superintendent of the Mission Society, told of the work they were doing. He explained how missionary work was being prosecuted in all of the city prisons, hospitals, almshouses workhouses, and the penitentiary, in addition to the missions and chapels.

The Rev. Dr. Brodhead Morgan next told of the work of the mission in Broome Street, which had grown from a small school in Essex Street to its present magnificent proportions. A wealthy woman had purchased the ground of the new mission and erected the building.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, spoke of the wonderful language of love.

"When the people of far away China were in need, we came to their assistance with food and clothing," he said. "We could not understand them, nor they us, yet they did understand the response to their appeal. It was the language of love.

"Words were not always needed to express one's thoughts. The firm clasp of a true friend's hand when one was in trouble spoke more than the most eloquent man could say."

In the manufacturing of the many things used to-day, nothing was wasted. No matter how worthless and insignificant it might seem, those who understood the material could find some use for it, and from their hands it came an article of value. So it was with humanity. No matter how worthless a man might seem, there was always something about him yet, something good, something that showed the presence of a moral nature. There was no one that was wholly an outcast. There was good in everything and in everybody. True, it might be small at the start, but if watched and encouraged, the increase was sure to follow. It was in this work where the city missions were doing good, and he considered them of wonderful benefit.

The collection taken amounted to more than $500.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE COMPETITION

Entrance to a Railroad Terminal the Subject Chosen This Year.

The Architectural League of New-York announces its annual competition for gold and silver medals, in connection with its exhibition in February. Thomas Hastings, Albert L. Brockway, and John Galen Howard form the committee in charge.

The conditions state that contestants must be residents of the United States under twenty-five years of age. The awards will be made by the Committee on Competitions and Award, and those in session must be made before Feb. 13, 1896. The drawings will be hung in the exhibition and those receiving the awards will become the property of the league.

The subject chosen is the principal entrance of a terminal railroad station, situated at the junction of three main streets of a city of first importance, in a "rond point." The principal entrance is to face one street, and the station to be bordered by two others.

The line of the building is to be set well back from the street, giving ample space for driveways arranged so as to accentuate the entrance, steps, &c., for travelers arriving on foot. The main floor of vestibule must be located at about grade level. The length of front over all is 200 feet. The cost is left to the discretion of the designer. Only the entrance, with preceding driveways, ramps, &c., and indication of main vestibule, are to be shown on plan and elevation.

The drawings will be placed on two sheets 26 by 39 inches, one sheet containing a section and elevation at ⅛ inch scale and plan at 1-16 inch, the other a ¾-inch scale, with cast and rendered shadows, and must be delivered flat, under a nom de plume, before Feb. 6, at the league rooms.

BROOKLYN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Officers and Committees Named at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union was held in the Central Baptist Church, Bridge Street, that city, Saturday night. The following officers were elected:

President—Charles F. Stephensen, Hanson Place Baptist; Vice President—Fred J. Swift, Arlington Avenue Presbyterian; Secretary—C. R. Van Buskirk, Gravesend Reformed; Assistant Secretary—George L. Allin, Edgewood Reformed; Treasurer—F. W. Brewster, Emanuel Baptist; Superintendent Junior Work—Mrs. C. C. Luckey, Mayflower Congregational.

Division Superintendent.—First—Cecil S. Gillard, Sixth Avenue Baptist; Second—O. H. Pearsall, Mayflower Congregational; Third—W. W. Patrick, Willoughby Avenue Chapel; Fourth—Fred M. Briggs, Ross Street Presbyterian; Fifth—Edward F. Hull, Tompkins Avenue Congregational; Sixth—Oscar Swift.

Auditing Committee.—First Division—Eugene W. Skelton, Chairman, Sixth Avenue Baptist; Second Division—W. J. Blair, St. Peter's Episcopal; Third Division—W. S. Dulck, Central Congregational; Fourth Division—C. H. Valentine, Lee Avenue Congregational; Fifth Division—E. J. Oberholser, Tompkins Avenue Congregational; Sixth Division—W. P. Traust, Ocean Hill Baptist.

The Brooklyn union has 10,000 members.

M. Jean de Reszke's Continued Illness.

M. Jean de Reszke's cold has not improved sufficiently to permit him to appear to-night as Tristan in "Tristan und Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera House. His place will be taken by Herr Wallnoefer. It is reported also that the chances are against Mme. Nordica's appearance as Isolde. In case she does not do so, Mme. von Januschowsky will sing the part.

NO SIGNS OF WAR THERE

Men Not Flocking to the United States Recruiting Station.

RESTRICTIONS UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS

Formal Notice Given that the Army Has Reached Nearly Its Full Strength—Views of One of the Men.

There are no signs of war at the United States Army recruiting station, 25 and 27 Third Avenue. An official notice in the form of a printed circular was received there yesterday morning to the effect that the army has now reached very nearly its maximum strength, and that recruiting will be restricted until further orders to the enlistment of exceptionally desirable recruits and former soldiers of good character who fulfill all requirements.

A list of regiments is given, all of them so nearly full that enlistments cannot be received. There are fourteen regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, and one of artillery. They are Western regiments, with one exception, and stationed as far West as California. The exception is the Thirteenth Infantry, which has its headquarters at Fort Niagara.

The men at the station are not counting on a war yet, but the possibilities of it form a very interesting subject for conversation.

"I wish there would be a war," said the Corporal and clerk of the station. "It would make things lively around the country. I was out last evening, and it was nothing but 'War! War! War!'

"No, that was not among army men; it was among civilians. It would make considerable difference to us here if we had a war. We received to-day the printed order from Washington restricting enlistment—a verification of a telegram we received on the 16th.

"If there was a war we should send out for men and be crowded here. A standing army of 25,000 men is nothing in time of war.

"There is a great deal of difference at a post between peace and war. Garrison life in time of peace is a picnic, but in war you have to rough it. A war would not be so bad now. There has been one war here, and they would know how to manage things this time. The first thing they would have to do would be to go over into Canada.

"The life of a soldier is very pleasant at any time. There is not much work in it now. In the West twenty years ago it was nothing but everlasting scouting. There is no frontier now. There is a town near every post.

"The routine of a soldier's life is the same all over the country. There is a drill every day. He goes on guard at the least from five to six days, and sometimes guard duty will last from ten to twelve days.

"If a man is at a Western post he may get detached duty, escorting the Paymaster or provision teams around to the different posts. I have been on detached duty when it lasted twenty-eight days. I never liked it. I would rather walk than ride any time, and in escorting the teams we rode in light Government wagons. A soldier's day begins at 5:30, reveille. Breakfast at 6:30, dinner at 12, and supper between 5 and 6. He may have drill and dress parade, both in the morning, and the rest of the day to himself, or he may have dress parade at retreat in the evening.

"Any time he is off duty he can get a pass to go to town, or go hunting. There are good hunting and fishing in the West. Among the privates one man is always detailed each day to kitchen duty, or he is room orderly, and polices the inside quarters. Each man makes his own bed, and sweeps the dust from under it into the middle of the floor in the morning, and the orderly finishes the room.

"Check roll, when every man must be found in his bed, used to be called at 9 o'clock at night. Now it is not until 11. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the quarters has the list of the men, with the absentees crossed off, and he calls the quarters and reports to the Officer of the Day on the parade ground.

"There are plenty of ways a man can brush himself up while he is in the army if his early education has been neglected, if he feels inclined, and is not lazy. There is a post school, taught by one of the enlisted men who is able to do it and is appointed teacher. There is a post library, and the best papers in the country. If a man is bright enough he can rise to be a non-commissioned officer—Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant—in a company, or Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of a regiment. A man can learn signaling if he is apt, and be transferred to a signal bureau, where he will get good pay. He will get $34 a month on first enlistment, and if he serves five years he gets $5 more. The army is a good place for a man if he has not some special business. He can save more money if he has any inclination to save than he would in a very good position outside.

"The privates cannot marry, but a non-commissioned officer may by special permission, and have quarters. They could not allow every non-commissioned officer to marry; there would not be room enough for quarters.

"The laundresses used to hold a regular Government position, and were allowed fuel, light, and rations. The non-commissioned officers were many of them married to laundresses. They are now, but the laundresses are paid by the men and have no allowance. The officers have the single rations for a month—3 pounds coffee, 7½ pounds sugar, 45 pounds fresh beef, 22½ pounds salt meat, 7½ pounds beans or 3 pounds rice, 22½ pounds onions or tomatoes, or parts of each.

"The men at the posts have plenty of amusement. There are cards, dominos, and games of all kinds in the exchange, and a gymnasium and outside football and baseball, in which the younger officers frequently take part. They have very good baseball teams. When I was with the Ninth Infantry, fifteen years ago, they had a ball team that would knock out every team they met.

"A man can be dull here in New-York if he wants to be. A man who is dull in the army makes it so himself. There is no cause for deserters, either. The men who desert would not be satisfied, no matter what you gave them.

"The regular life of a soldier is just about the same all over the country now. It was different in the West. I was on duty in Arizona twenty years in succession before 1888. There was no routine life of a soldier there. You came from scouting today and you would be called out again to-morrow. There was no time for dress parade, and weeks would go by without even time for drill. I was young, and I liked it. No dressing, wear any kind of an old hat on your head, a blue shirt, and old trousers, and frequently ragged. You couldn't help that, being off so much. You couldn't tell a soldier from any one else from his dress. That was about 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

"As soon as there was a rumor that some one had been killed, and that the Indians had left the reservation and were out on the warpath, the cavalry was sent out after them.

"The Indians would strip a ranch occasionally, and kill every one on it. I was always with the infantry, but I was one of a scouting party where five or six Indians were killed. No, I wasn't sorry; I was glad of it. I wished there were more of them. They were the Apaches, out there, and they have no compunction—why should you feel any for them? They are meaner than rattlesnakes. The rattlesnakes will give you warning, but an Apache will lie down behind a rock and put a ball into you.

"The Indians had to have a pass to leave the reservation. So when you came upon one, the first thing he would do would be to wave his pass. Those were hard times for the people who were not in with the Indians. No, I never believed in any of the stories of the poor, poor Indians that you hear where people know nothing about them. The Apache is treacherous by nature. I suppose he can't help it. There was a whole family killed by them in 1873. The Loring family. It was. They left the post on the regular mail stage, and they were killed with the driver. There was another woman with them who was saved. She was an old-timer and played dead and they left her. She was shot through the arm, though.

"She managed to get back and bring the news that they had been jumped. That was what we call it. She staid at the post until her arm was well and we sent her on to California, where she wanted to go.

"Perhaps when an Indian takes a liking to any one he is sincere. There were a few scattered ranches they never would touch, though they might have done so.

"There was an Indian girl of about sixteen at the post. The laundress had taken her and taught her to work. She, Mrs. Webber, had a very interesting family of small children, and I used to go to teach them. There were no schools at the post, and no way for them to get an education.

"I bought the first dress this Indian girl, whom they called 'Jane,' ever wore, and Mrs. Webber made it for her. She was very grateful and would follow me around like a dog. We were only a short distance from the Date Creek Reservation, and Jane staid around the post until the reservation was moved.

"Well, she was bright, if you can make an Indian as bright as a white man or woman. The Apaches are a filthy race, and if I saw Jane when her face was not as clean as it might be, all I had to say was: 'Jane, if you don't wash your face you are not a nice girl for me to speak to,' and she would go and do it immediately.

"No, I didn't hate the Indians. I was sorry for some of them. The Apaches do not scalp much. A body might be found sometimes mutilated, and we might suppose they had tortured the victim, but we did not know. I have seen scalps enough, and a man who had been scalped and lived. He had a small bald place on his head. I only knew what he said. He was left for dead and had been shot first, and didn't know anything about the scalping. He must be dead now, as he was an old man when I knew him.

"I went West again in 1893, and everything has changed entirely. There are towns and villages and farms everywhere. The railroads have done that.

"I never advised a man to become a soldier, but if he has no other business he can't do better."

DEFEND THE ARMY UNIFORM

Officers Reply to Robert W. Chambers' Criticism—Most of the Men Satisfied with the Helmet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The article recently contributed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Robert W. Chambers regarding the defects in the army uniform has been perused with much interest in the War Department. The officers who have charge of this matter do not share Mr. Chambers's views, and most of them are convinced that the present equipment compares more than favorably with the uniforms of foreign armies. Mr. Chambers criticised the helmet worn by the United States troops, and advised the adoption of the headgear of like type used by the English soldiers.

The present helmet, it is said, at the War Department, was adopted only after a long discussion and a complete examination of other helmets. As with other articles of official apparel, the helmet does not represent the arbitrary notion of one man. It has the approval, it is claimed, of a majority of officers, although those who object to it on various points may attract more attention than those who have nothing to say regarding it, and who are either perfectly satisfied or simply indifferent. Reference is made by Mr. Chambers to a strip of elastic used, he says, to keep the fatigue cap "in place."

This comment was shown to an officer attached to the office of the Quartermaster General, who said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "Either I misunderstand Mr. Chambers's remark, or he misunderstands the use of this elastic attachment. It is not, as I assume he thinks, a fixture to keep the cap on the wearer's head. It serves as a loop to hang the cap up by. The cap should rest comfortably and securely on the head, without the aid of a band. If the cap requires any such attachment there is something the matter with the article or with the wearer's head."

Mr. Chambers objects to the slant of the vizor of the fatigue cap. This is an objection shared by some officers of the army, but it is said in the War Department that the straight vizor does not afford the same protection from the sun as the present vizor. In explanation of the standing collar of army coats it is pointed out that that form of collar is easier to fit than any other. The leggins, which Mr. Chambers objects to, are defended on the ground that they contribute to uniformity in the raiment of soldiers; they can be worn by the cavalry; they hide defects, such as ragged trouser bottoms, and are easy to remove.

Another officer said: "Mr. Chambers's objections are nearly all well made. The uniforms of our enlisted men have many defects, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES's writer has discovered the important ones. Our helmet is unsuited to the conditions of our service. The fatigue cap vizor is ugly, and the article itself awkward looking. The laced boots suggested by Mr. Chambers would be in the interest of economy, I believe, and they certainly would contribute to the comfort of the soldier, for whom great regard should be shown."

The Quartermasters say that no uniform would meet with entire satisfaction, and that an attempt is made to meet the desires of a majority to consider the comfort of the men and the serviceability of the goods and patterns. Criticism is expected, but in general the army uniforms are thought to give satisfaction.

NOT MUCH LEFT FOR THE SPOILSMEN

Only Eighty Places in Brooklyn Not on the Civil Service List.

In the Municipal Government of the City of Brooklyn only eighty places are exempt from civil service rules. This is not pleasing news for the men who believe that to the "victors belong the spoils."

Mayor-elect Wurster will have the appointment of a Corporation Counsel, at $10,000 a year; a Commissioner of City Works, at $6,000; Police, Fire, Park, Building, and Health Commissioners, at $5,000 each; a Collector of Taxes, at $5,000; President of the Board of Assessors, at $4,000; two Excise Commissioners, at $3,500; a Private Secretary, at $3,000; an office boy, at $720, and Chief Inspector of Trolley Cars, at $1,500.

The Corporation Counsel will have the appointment of seven assistants, a Chief Clerk, an Ordinance Clerk, a Law Clerk, and a Legislative Clerk.

The Health Commissioner has the right to appoint a Deputy Commissioner, a Counsel Secretary, Private Secretary, Finance Clerk, Chief of the Bureau of Disinfection, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Chief of Sanitary Engineering, and a driver.

The City Works Commissioner, who formerly had over 1,000 places to fill, now has only 16, while the Police Commissioner has two places at his disposal. The Fire Commission has only two places to fill, and three places are all that the Commissioner of Buildings can fill by personal appointment.

The Collector of Taxes can make three appointments, the Register of Arrears three, the Park Commissioner three, and there are two places in the Department of Assessment.

If civil service law did not exist in Brooklyn the spoilsmen would be provided for as follows: Mayor's office, 5; Department of Collection, 29; Arrears Department, 19; Law Department, 16; Police Department, 32; Health Department, 133; Fire Department, 84; Building Department, 30; City Works Department, 871, and Park Department, 253.

Dinner to Gov.-Elect Lowndes.

C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, gave a dinner Saturday night at the Union Club in honor of Lloyd Lowndes, Governor-elect of Maryland, at which were present in addition to the host and chief guest, C. N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Park Commissioner S. V. R. Cruger, Edward Lauterbach, William R. Grace, President John A. McCall of the New-York Life Insurance Company, Judge-elect Charles H. Truax, and Supreme Court Justices Lawrence and Andrews.

Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and Thomas C. Platt received invitations, but sent their regrets.

Henry M. Stanley Discovers Great Treasure in the Standard Dictionary.

The world-famous explorer, Henry M. Stanley, Member of the British Parliament, has, like every one else who has purchased the work, found a priceless treasure in the new Standard Dictionary. He writes from England as follows:

"I am amazed at the beauty and sumptuousness of the work. The Standard Dictionary comes nearer to my idea of a first-class dictionary than any I have seen. I am proud to own such a treasure."

The publishers of this peerless dictionary, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New-York, offer to send, on application, a copy of the Standard Dictionary by a messenger to any person in New-York City, Brooklyn, or vicinity for inspection free of all charge. The introductory price, good till the end of this month, is only $17.00 for the two-volume edition bound in full Russia. The regular prices which go into force after Jan. 1st will be considerably higher. The Standard Dictionary would make a splendid Christmas gift.

"HOSS SWAPPING" FAIRS

Gatherings of Farmers Where Broken-Down Steeds Are Traded.

ALL MADISON COUNTY TURNS OUT

Mysterious Veterinary and Conversational Arts That Transform "Old Pelters" into First-Class Animals.

UTICA, Dec. 22.—Each year, just before the holidays, a large percentage of the male population of the County of Madison is interested in the strangest conventions ever held in any part of the Empire State. They are called in the vernacular of the locality "hoss traders' conventions," or "hoss-swapping fairs," and they bring together men from every part of the county, and often visitors from other sections.

Generally these conventions are held in the little hamlets of Lenox Basin and Five Chimneys, but the first of the series was held this year at Morrisville, the county seat. That was on Saturday, the 14th. To-day the second one was held at Five Chimneys, and next Saturday the "hoss men" will visit Lenox Basin.

On these occasions the hills, valleys, "back deestricts," hamlets, farms, and towns of the county send out their stock of swapping nags and jockeys in great numbers, and when the collection is made and the convention opens the Madison Square Horse Show is not a comparison to the wonderful array here presented.

The delegations begin arriving the day before, and the night is an anxious and busy one. Some of the nags come in sadly out of repair and must needs be braced up with wonderful concoctions, the ingredients of which are known only to the shrewd owners of the animals. Where they have learned all the tricks by which deception is practiced is a mystery, but it is believed that some of them are secrets handed down from father to son for generations. Certain it is that some of those who make it a practice to attend these conventions yearly have the art of turning a sorry-looking nag into a presentable animal in the course of a few hours.

When all is ready the doors of the various barns in the neighborhood are opened and the swapping commences. Horses of all colors, sizes, ages, and breeds are shown. There are cribbers, balkers, kickers, backers, and runaways; horses that are blind, toothless, lame, and windbroken; beasts that have done time on the canals, the farm, or the dray; broken-down carriage horses and occasionally one that in years gone by had been a favorite on the track.

The sparring for advantage is always interesting, and furnishes many a character study. For instance, a farmer from the northern part of the county drives a respectable looking chestnut mare down the road. As he nears a group of men who stand with their backs against a barn, each one industriously whittling, he is greeted with a challenge to swap.

"Waall," he replies, "I dunno as I want to git rid of her. She suits me putty well, an' is kind and gentle for the wimmin folks to drive. I didn't come over to trade her, but though I'd come down an' see what was goin' on."

Then the several members of the group walk out in the road and commence looking the mare over.

"Where'd yer git her?" one inquires.

"Waall, she uster belong to 'Doc' Smith, up ter Durhamville, an' she's pulled him more miles than any hoss in the county ever traveled, an' she ain't hurt a mite. Jes' as good as she was the day he bot her. The only nature thing she's gettin' is big an' fat that she's hardly heavy enough for his long drives. If 'twasn't for that yer couldn't bot her of the 'Doc' fer $200. I traded him a big bay hoss that I paid $125 fer, and give him $30 to boot. She jest suited me, an' I hain't got any reason to be sorry fer my bargain."

"Sound, I s'pose?" questions a listener, with a wink.

Then the voluble owner of the chestnut mare starts off on a fifteen-minute description of the animal's mental and physical condition that would take a novice off his feet and lead him to invest in horseflesh at once, but which is merely heard by the veterans of the profession and believed in no part.

Finally the owner of the chestnut consents to get out of the buggy and go in the barn and see a roan, and if he doesn't trade for that he looks at a black, a brown, a gray, or a sorrel, and makes a swap with some one. In the meantime a dozen other trades have been started up, but the excitement never increases. The professional country "hoss trader" never betrays anxiety, excitement, or even interest. He is as indifferent as a log, and plays his cards in the coolest possible manner. He whittles incessantly, chews straws and tobacco, talks as loud as a campaign orator, swears moderately, lies without knowing it, spars and parries for advantage, but is never led into showing disappointment or chagrin.

Most of the transactions, or "changes," as the members of the profession term them, are on an even basis, but occasionally a few dollars "boot" money will change hands. Sometimes two men will take half a day about a trade, and both horses in the deal may not be worth $10. When the trading grows dull a venturesome dealer will put up one of his nags at auction, and the sums realized range from 50 cents to $5. Often one man will own a dozen or fifteen different horses during the day, and yet the actual cash value of his entire holdings might not reach $100.

There is a charm about, however, that brings the Madison County residents out whenever a convention is advertised, and frequently two or three hundred persons are in attendance. The trades they make and the deceptions they practice upon each other furnish material for reflection and congratulation throughout the Winter.

HOME OF "THE COMING RACE"

Mr. Wright Says in America Will Be the Greatest Nation.

Vice President Claude Falls Wright of the Theosophist Society lectured yesterday morning in Chickering Hall on "The Coming Race."

Mr. Wright referred to the possibility of war between England and the United States, and said it was not a matter of accident, but destiny—that it was but the result brought about through years of smaller influences, all leading to that end. It manifested itself, he contended, through the bad feeling that followed the recent international yacht race, and the race was but one of the many influences at work to bring about the result. America was destined to be the home of the greatest race in the history of the world, but it must, like all other great nations in history, both rise and fall, and war with England was but natural destiny.

Civilization had followed the sun, commencing in the far East and ending in the great West. America represented the best civilization of the world to come, and this age would be completed only when civilization had spread to its most western point.

The power of nations began in the East, extending as centuries advanced to the West. In recent years England had held the most important points of the world—that power was now coming to America. In the East were the home of kingdoms and in the West of republics. The height of civilization would not be reached until all the West was the home of republican form of government.

It was this country's destiny to assist the weaker and struggling republics. Hence it was that the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question was not a matter of accident and chance, but represented the destiny of the great American Nation.

Ethical Society's Sunday School.

Owing to the absence of Prof. Felix Adler from the city the Society for Ethical Culture devoted yesterday morning to its Sunday school, instead of the Sunday morning lecture. The members of the school, numbering almost 200, occupied the first rows of seats in Carnegie Music Hall.

The services were begun with a song by the Sunday school, after which W. Sanford Evans made a few introductory remarks, explaining to the society the work the school had accomplished under his superintendency. A responsive service by the children and the Superintendent followed, interspersed with songs.

Mr. Evans then talked for an hour or more to the children about the custom of Christmas holidays, and their origin.

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TO SOLVE THE TROLLEY PROBLEM

Commissioner White Suggests to Mayor-Elect Wurster a Commission and Good Contracts.

Many of the heads of departments of Brooklyn have, at the request of Mayor-elect Wurster, sent to him recommendations as to matters in their departments. City Works Commissioner White's chief subject was railroads.

When asked what point he had made, he said he suggested to Mr. Wurster that a small commission be appointed to determine what streets shall be exempt from trolley lines.

"In this connection it occurs to me," said Commissioner White, "that the same commission or some other, might recommend to the Mayor and the Common Council what streets, if any additional ones, should be made railroad streets. If, after the designation of such streets for surface railways, subject, of course, to the consent of the property owners, or of the Supreme Court, the Common Council should authorize franchises with the clauses which I have suggested to the Council, and if then the privileges could be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, it seems to me that we should have the most satisfactory solution possible of the conflicting interests of the whole city, railroads and the people who do not desire them on their streets."

Commissioner White said that during the last two years 150 miles of streets have been repaved from curb to curb, with improved pavement, by the surface railroads in Philadelphia, as one of the compensations for the privilege of using electricity. Mr. White took this as a condition which should be taken into consideration in granting franchises. Certain clauses should became part of the contract.

"These clauses," he said, "provide that the railway company shall repave with granite, asphalt, or other improved pavement in the very best manner all streets hereafter repaved with such improved pavement, and also, all streets heretofore repaved, the repaving of which is not satisfactory to the department, said repaving to be done from curb to curb for such length of street as the company may occupy; also, that the company shall place the feed wires of its electric system under ground instead of overhead, as has heretofore been tolerated in Brooklyn, and shall so provide for the return of the electric current as to prevent electrolysis.

"The clauses further provide that the company shall agree to take down and remove the overhead trolley system and substitute the underground, or storage battery system, whenever directed to do by the Common Council. These clauses seem pretty sweeping to us in Brooklyn because we have been accustomed to see valuable franchises thrown away; but so eager were the Philadelphia railroad companies for the trolley privilege that they have, as stated, paved over 150 miles of streets at an estimated cost of over $5,000,000, and they thereby transformed the face of Philadelphia."

MORE OF THE TAILORS LOCKED OUT

But Instead of the 6,000 Predicted, Only 1,500—Weinstein's Wife Runs His Shop.

The Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective Association did not succeed in locking out as many of the tailors yesterday as it had threatened to do on Saturday. The contractors said that fully 6,000 men would be locked out, but hardly one-fourth of that number were actually out yesterday.

About ninety contractors had locked out their men last week, and yesterday between thirty and forty more were closed. These altogether employed less than 1,500 men.

Contractor A. Weinstein was among those who yesterday hung up a notice with the new rules in his shop. As soon as this was done the workmen rose to go out, when Weinstein's wife came running in and tore down the card.

"What are you doing?" screamed Weinstein. "Let those fellows go out if they want to. I can do without them."

"You mind your business. I am running this shop," replied his spouse. Weinstein subsided, and the men resumed work.

The contractors held a meeting at 200 East Broadway and spent a good deal of time in quarreling. One of them said that only 100 out of the 600 shops were still open.

In Brownsville, L. I., about thirty contractors locked out their men, but later in the day it was reported that most of them had reopened.

Manager Meyer Schoenfeld of the strikers said the dull season would last three weeks longer, and then the contractors would be glad to get back their men on any terms.

For Beating His Horse.

Patrick J. Duffy of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and St. Ann's Avenue was arrested Saturday afternoon for cruelty to his horse. Duffy is a contractor and was hauling dirt from an excavation on East One Hundred and Third Street. A policeman saw him beat his cart horse with a pick handle. Duffy said that he was merely urging the horse up a little, and didn't hit him hard. Magistrate Crane, in Harlem Police Court yesterday, held him in $500, saying that he was sorry he couldn't make it $5,000.

Brooklyn Park Policemen's Plaint.

The patrolmen of the Brooklyn Park Police Department are indignant because they are allowed to work only five days out of the seven. This, they say, is due to the fact that the appropriation is nearly exhausted, and the Park Commissioner is curtailing expenses so as not to go beyond the amount allowed.

The men receive $2.75 a day each, and by losing two days' pay their wages are cut down $5.50 a week. About 100 patrolmen are employed in the parks.

WONDER OF PHYSICIANS

Edgar Pratt Suffered from Rheumatism and Became "Ossified."

NOW HIS GRAVE HAS BEEN ROBBED

After His Affliction Prostrated Him He Became a Methodist Preacher of Wonderful Power.

SODUS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The item appearing in the daily papers narrating how the grave of Edgar Pratt, well known as the "Ossified Man," had been robbed recently caused considerable excitement in this vicinity, where Edgar Pratt was born, educated, learned his trade, transacted business, and where his widow and her mother at present reside.

Edgar Pratt was a son of William Pratt, a well-known farmer, who for many years resided on a farm which he owned on the town line road between Williamson and Ontario, south of the "Ridge Road," so called. The family is one of the oldest in Wayne County.

The "Ossified Man" was born in the town of Williamson, was educated at the public schools in that village, and completed his education in Sodus Academy. He was a well-formed young man, bright, and fine looking. He came to this village about 1878 and went to work for Charles Delano, learning the trade of carriage trimming. He was not religiously inclined, in which respect he differed very materially from his parents and other members of the Pratt family. While the young man was working at his trade his father sold the farm, and with the family removed to Douglass, Butler County, Kan., the son Edgar accompanying them. The latter secured a position as stage driver. Through exposure on the stage route he contracted rheumatism, which eventually compelled his abandoning that vocation. His condition became critical. He recovered from his illness, and shortly afterward removed to this village, where he opened up a carriage-trimming establishment in the Mills Building, on Maple Street. Rheumatism returned, and he was soon prostrated with his old ailment. Medical science was invoked, but nothing could be done. At length, being in destitute circumstances, his brother, Daniel Pratt, came from Kansas and took Edgar out West with him. Shortly after this ossification began to set in and the patient suffered untold agony.

An exhorter came to Douglass, which was then comparatively destitute of religious influences, and Pratt became converted. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and soon became one of the warmest supporters of that denomination. Ossification by that time had become so advanced that the man was taken before a board of medical experts in New-York City. The case had baffled the skill of all Western physicians who had been consulted. The New-York surgeons pronounced the case a most marvelous one in the annals of medical jurisprudence.

An offer of $1,000 per year during life and $5,000 to the widow at his death, provided Pratt would consent to have his body delivered to the New-York medical experts at his death, was spurned. Pratt alleging that his condition was due to an act of Providence. He claimed that he was suffering a just punishment for not improving his talents while young and before being afflicted with disease. His exhortations became so pronounced that his religious admirers built a wagon, in which he lay stretched out rigid as a block of marble. During the last four years of his life he suffered no pain whatever, but was unable to move a joint. Starvation at one time threatened him, and four of his front teeth were removed, and through the aperture thin liquid food was injected, and thus was life sustained. In his carriage he was taken to camp meetings, where he was the centre of attraction on account of his condition and the earnestness with which he exhorted. It is said that through his instrumentality thousands were converted.

Offers from museums were refused, Pratt insisting that his mission was to convert as many to religion as possible during his remaining days. His faith never remained with him until his death, which occurred less than a year ago. Museum managers and physicians, even after Pratt's death, continued to deluge the widow and parents of the ossified man with letters and telegrams offering large sums for the remains. This so alarmed the father that he declined to allow his son to be buried in the Douglass cemetery, but instead had the body interred in a flower bed in the dooryard beneath the father's window, where he could keep an ever-watchful eye upon it. It so happened last week, however, that the father was drawn as a juror at El Dorado, the county seat, and during his absence the ghouls succeeded in robbing the grave.

The relatives in Wayne County have signified their intention of uniting in offering a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the grave robbers. Viewed from a scientific standpoint in the case of Edgar Pratt was one of the most puzzling ever brought before the attention of medical experts. Pratt is believed to have been the only completely ossified man on record.

ACCUSED OF KILLING KANE

Brooklyn Police Think They Have the Man Who Struck a Fatal Blow Saturday Night.

Police Inspector Mackellar of the Brooklyn police has been diligently at work since Friday night hunting for the man who caused the death of John Kane, the bookkeeper for Robert Gair, the paper-box manufacturer at Washington and Water Streets.

Kane and the night watchman, Martin Flannagan, were strolling around the factory, when they saw a young man and woman sitting on the stoop. Kane ordered them away, but the man refused to move, and then Kane told the night watchman to put the couple off the stoop.

Flanagan started after his club, which was twenty feet away, and then Kane was knocked down and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock.

As his assailant ran away the woman screamed: "Say, Jim! come back."

That was the only clue the police had, and they have since been hunting for "Jim."

They succeeded in causing the arrest yesterday morning of James Gowan, twenty-one years old, of 114 Pearl Street. He is a longshoreman and lives with his parents. He denied all knowledge of the affair, but the police say they know he is the man who committed the assault that resulted in Kane's death. The police also arrested last night Julia O'Neil, nineteen years old, of 21 Main Street, and, notwithstanding her denials, they say that she was with Gowan the night of the assault. She was detained as a witness.

WEALTHY WOMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT

Mrs. Rueberry Is Said to be Rich, but Demented from Illness.

A women detective in Sixth Avenue dry goods house was the complainant in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against a finely dressed woman, who said that she was Elizabeth De Barry, but refused to give her address. The prisoner was charged with having stolen five and a half yards of silk and two lace handkerchiefs from the store on Saturday night.

The prisoner told the Magistrate that she had been ill for some time, and that she had not known what she was doing when she was taking the articles. Magistrate Kudlich held her in $200 for trial, and she was taken to the prison.

The case had not been disposed of an hour when Edward Stevens, a lawyer, of 15 Wall Street, entered the court with a young man and a young woman. Stevens told the Magistrate that the prisoner was Mrs. Rueberry of 405 Manhattan Street, and that she was very wealthy. He said that she had been in similar trouble before, and that he believed her mind was slightly affected, as there was no necessity for her stealing anything.

He said that all his property was in other States, or he would go on the prisoner's bail. He asked the Magistrate that she be paroled in his custody until to-day, when he would bring a bondsman to court. Magistrate Kudlich granted the request.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—... Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Whirl of the Town—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Bonnie Scotland—8:00.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Humanity—8:00.
HARLEM—Eugene Field's Dream of the Olympian Spectator, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Zum Wohlthaetigen Zweck—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Honorable Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tristan und Isolde—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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SLUMBER SONG

Sleep! the spirits that attend
On thy waking hours are fled.
Heaven thou canst not now offend
Till thy slumber-plumes are shed;
Consciousness alone doth lend
Life its pain, and Death its dread;
Innocence and Peace befriend
All the sleeping and the dead.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	43	47	50
6 A. M.	42	41	44
9 A. M.	45	39	43
12 M.	49	45	46
4 P. M.	49	47	48
6 P. M.	41	46	47
9 P. M.	37	42	44
12 P. M.	35	41	43

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 45.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 43.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 43.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ACT.

It looks as if the President would receive no aid from Congress in regard to the currency. It is reported from Washington that when the Committee on Ways and Means meets this morning to consider the President's message of the 20th, the Republican majority will propose a programme embracing substantially the following points: 1. Increase in tariff rates, sufficient to yield $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, to terminate in thirty months, or, practically, after the close of the fiscal year following the next National election. 2. The issue of 3 per cent. bonds for the maintenance of the gold reserve alone, with a proviso that notes redeemed shall not be reissued, but retained so long as necessary. 3. The issue of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of revenue. 4. Authority to National banks to issue circulation to the par value of bonds, with a reduction of the tax on circulation. On the other hand, the expressions of Mr. DINGLEY, Chairman of the committee, in the interview contained in our Washington dispatches indicate an intention to raise from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 by tariff duties, and refer to no bond issue, but only to a loan for temporary purposes.

The proposition first referred to is certainly very different from that indicated by Mr. DINGLEY and very much less objectionable. It is better in that it embraces at least an acknowledgment that the radical and continuous defect in our currency must be met by something more than an arbitrary increase in the revenue, and that any measure which leaves the endless chain of redeemed but unpaid notes in full activity is a mere makeshift. It is better also in that a change in the tariff rates intended to raise $25,000,000 a year is less obnoxious than one intended to raise $45,000,000, and it is in its favor that the changes are recognized as provisional and subject by the terms of the proposition to lapse by the opening of the Congress elected next year. It is reasonable, however, to infer that the views expressed by Mr. DINGLEY are those most likely to prevail in the committee. What will happen in the House is a different matter.

If the House shall agree to any measure, it will be futile unless the Senate accept it. There is not the slightest present reason to believe that the Senate will agree to any action in regard to either the revenue or the currency which does not in some form promote the purposes of the silver men, who are in a clear majority of at least a dozen in that body. Much as we regret it, we are forced to the conclusion that Congress will probably do nothing unless compelled by the resistless pressure of public opinion. But if it can do nothing to help, it is well to remember that it can do nothing to hinder the President, when duty requires, from using the power in his hands, at any necessary cost, to maintain gold payments. That power he unquestionably will use. He will use it promptly, and financiers may with entire confidence make their calculations accordingly.

TROLLEY PROGRESS.

The number of interurban trolley roads, some of them paralleling steam roads, is increasing, and in several parts of the country the use of trolley lines for the transportation of freight is beginning to be noticeable. There will soon be constructed an electric line from Providence, R. I., to Taunton, Mass., a distance of seventeen miles. This road will practically parallel the steam road of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company from one of these cities to the other. The steam road, not following a direct course, is much longer, and the trolley tickets will be sold for only half the price now paid for a passage on the line of the New-Haven Company. In Missouri a new trolley road is now in use between St. Louis and the neighboring town of Clayton. Heretofore there has been communication by rail between the two places only twice a day. The electric cars will run every twenty minutes, and will carry freight as well as passengers. Several electric lines that will connect cities in other parts of Missouri are soon to be constructed, and these will carry freight.

Some time ago we mentioned the approaching completion of a trolley road from Akron, Ohio, to Cleveland, a distance of more than thirty miles. This road parallels a steam line, and we noticed a few days ago that the trolley system of Akron and its suburbs had been purchased by Senator BRICE and other steam railroad capitalists. It may be that the same gentlemen will find it expedient to obtain control of the new line which connects this system with the Cleveland trolleys.

Certain trolley companies in Northern New-Jersey have undertaken to carry freight, and are meeting with some opposition. It is announced that these companies intend, if they shall be permitted to use their roads for this purpose, to bring "garden truck" from the farms to the markets of Jersey City and New-York. The cost of transportation by wagon and horses is quite burdensome, and this charge, it is said, can be reduced by 75 per cent. if trolley freight cars are used. We showed last Summer that one of the Hartford suburban trolley companies was carrying baggage in cars used exclusively for that purpose, and that the owner of the largest peach orchard in New-England was shipping his fruit to the city in the cars of another suburban road. We shall hear more by and by about the transportation of freight of various kinds on electric lines now used only for passenger traffic.

THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS.

The President's message did not create our vicious financial system. It is well to remember that. The evils and the weakness of the system were brought sharply into the public view by his utterances—they were even for the time intensified. But they were there before, they were known, and they would sooner or later have got us into serious trouble.

It is complained that the message was inopportune, that the President might easily have deferred its issue, that there was surely nothing in the Venezuela boundary situation to call for precipitate utterance or action, and that Mr. CLEVELAND should have strengthened the Treasury before he put on high airs with Great Britain. Even those who hold that the President is right protest that he was premature.

For any critic of the Administration who is not in its confidence to make this protest is to take all the risks of speaking in ignorance of the facts. Here is a National policy formulated by President MONROE, in consultation with JEFFERSON, MADISON, and the younger ADAMS, accepted and restated with emphasis during the Administrations of POLK, LINCOLN, GRANT, GARFIELD, ARTHUR, and HARRISON, specifically applied to Venezuela's boundary dispute with Great Britain by Secretaries of State EVARTS, FRELINGHUYSEN, BAYARD, BLAINE, GRESHAM, and OLNEY. It will be granted, perhaps, that such a policy must be put in force when the occasion arises or else abandoned altogether. So far as the public knows the occasion chosen by the President was the receipt of Lord SALISBURY'S letter declining arbitration. Do the critics of the President know, or merely assume, that there were no circumstances of the case that demanded immediate action? Sometimes the under officers and privates hold the General's dispositions to be senseless and perilous until they come to know his reasons. It is well to have some confidence in the General. He usually has superior facilities for getting information.

It seems to us, also, that the young college professors who are so sure that the President is wrong would do well to remember that his action was taken only after prolonged consultation with gentlemen who are fully their equal in ability and of very much greater experience, and that it is sustained by precedents in the declarations and policies of many eminent persons who have filled the offices of President and of Secretary of State. The clergy who think the President wrong would think any President wrong who took almost any step that involved war as even a remote consequence. Ministers of the Gospel are men of peace. It would be a deplorable thing if they were not. But for that very reason they are probably not the best counselors in foreign affairs. If they were always consulted by Presidents and Secretaries of State our foreign policy would be patterned closely on that of JAMES I., who "shunned hostilities with a caution which was proof against the insults of his neighbors and the clamors of his subjects."

THE NEW STATE.

The Constitution of "the State of Utah" has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States, and the President will issue a proclamation at the beginning of the new year declaring the admission of the "Territory of Utah" to the Union as a State. It will be the forty-fifth in the "galaxy."

There was no ground on which the Federal Government could object to the Constitution adopted by the people of Utah, and it is not likely to be so changed hereafter as to make it objectionable, but it will depend upon the people of the new State whether certain guarantees upon which great stress has been laid shall be observed in good faith. We know that the letter of a Constitution may be all right while its spirit is stifled.

The declaration of rights in the Utah Constitution is particularly emphatic on the subject of religious liberty and the "rights of conscience." It says that the "rights of conscience shall never be infringed"; that no law shall be made "respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"; that there shall be no religious test as a qualification for voting or holding office; that no person shall be incompetent as a witness or juror "on account of religious belief or the absence thereof"; that there shall be no union of Church and State, "nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with the functions thereof," and that no public money or property shall be "appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise, or instruction, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment."

Elsewhere in the Constitution is what is called an "ordinance," declared to be "irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State." This contains declarations that "perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." It also requires the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, "which shall be open to all children of the State and be free from sectarian control."

There is in all this a recognition of the need of making specially emphatic declarations in matters which would be regarded as matters of course elsewhere, and they leave nothing to be desired so far as words go. But the spirit of some of them was disregarded by the dominating church of Utah in the very canvass for the adoption of the Constitution and the election of State officers under it. It will remain for the people of the new State hereafter to see that the spirit of their Constitution is observed in good faith, for it is that and not the letter that "maketh alive."

EARLY WORK IN LOUISIANA.

There is in Louisiana a little disagreement which deserves the attention of our Republican friends in the North, and for a settlement of which Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. REED should use their influence. We were about to say that these gentlemen should "use their good offices," but it appears that the "good offices" which each of these candidates for the Presidency hopes to control in 1897, or promises involving the distribution of some of them, have already been used in this Louisiana dispute, with the effect of making the disagreement more bitter and formidable. The agents of Mr. MCKINLEY and those of Mr. REED have been hard at work to obtain control of delegates to the Republican National Convention in the interest of their respective principals, and now they are publicly accusing each other of bribery and other corrupt practices.

Mr. REED is represented in Louisiana by ex-Senator WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG, and ex-Gov. WARMOTH is "the leader of the McKinley forces." In the contest for the control of the State Committee Mr. MCKINLEY appears to have been victorious. And now the supporters of Mr. REED have put in circulation affidavits asserting that the followers of MCKINLEY bought members of that committee. On the other hand, the representatives of Mr. MCKINLEY publish denials of this accusation, and also say that ex-Senator KELLOGG sought to control delegates by giving them railroad tickets, supplying stimulating beverages in abundance, and promising that Mr. REED, if he should be elected, would reward all of them with comfortable offices. We notice in one of the dispatches relating to this outbreak of crimination and recrimination in the Republican ranks the remark that "REED would have secured more delegates if KELLOGG had not come to New-Orleans to represent him." But this unkind attempt to discredit the ex-statesman was undoubtedly inspired by evil-minded men in the McKinley faction.

"You made a good show of votes," wrote the late Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. ALGER, "and if you bought some, according to universal usage, I don't blame you. I assure you that I entertain for you the same respect and affection as always." This, it may be recalled, was in reply to a letter in which Gen. ALGER told the General that there was no foundation in fact for the charge made by Senator SHERMAN as to the manner in which Gen. ALGER had obtained the support of Southern delegates in the Republican Convention of 1888. The Senator had in mind, however, the loss of his own delegates after they had arrived in the convention city. These charges in Louisiana relate to changes of opinion at a much earlier stage of the proceedings. Republican politicians are accustomed to regard investments of this kind as exposed to great risk when they are made six months before the date of the convention.

MR. REED'S COMMITTEES.

Mr. REED has not enhanced his reputation for sagacity and has distinctly weakened his control of the House for good purposes by his appointments of committees. At the caucus of his party on the 30th of November, when acknowledging his unanimous and unopposed nomination to the Speaker's chair, Mr. REED used the following words: "History will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may accord us its praise in this for what we do not do. * * * We must not forget our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business."

This utterance at the time was considered extremely significant and encouraging, and all the more so that it set the tongues of the extreme partisans wagging briskly in criticism of the Speaker's "do-nothing" policy. It was supposed by some of Mr. REED'S business friends in the East who believed that they had his implied, if not express, promise to do all in his power to check rash legislation that this little speech was intended to enforce and reinforce that understanding.

When the composition of Mr. REED'S committees is carefully studied, it will be found that he has practically surrendered his power to control the House in the direction expected by his business friends. We do not now refer to the probable course of these committees on the emergency presented to the Congress by the President's messages of the 17th and 20th, for they were doubtless made up before that emergency arose. We refer to what the Speaker must have expected from them with regard to the general business situation, on which he laid so much stress, and particularly with regard to the currency, which was, and still is, the key to that situation. It is plain that the committees are bound to bring forward simply and solely the narrow, purely partisan policy of a large increase in the revenue by means of heavy additions to the protective tariff.

We must do Mr. REED the justice to say that we believe he would have preferred a different outcome. How far his course has been shaped by his views as to the candidacy of his party for the Presidency next year we cannot know. We suspect that as things stood when he made up his committees he was inclined to think that any candidate who could be named would have chances of election in the direct proportion that extreme protection should be kept in the background. But he had to use such material as he could find for the committees, and there may not be many men in the majority, otherwise available, who have the foresight and the independence to take so cool and moderate a view of the effect of McKinleyism on the fortunes of their party as Mr. REED himself would take. And it is not impossible that the Speaker may have thought that the way to keep McKinleyism in the background was to promote the nomination of some one else. However his work is to be explained, his committees are not such as could be expected "to avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business."

There is one of his committees, however, the composition of which is inexcusable and shameful—the Committee on Rules, which is peculiarly his own, of which alone he is a member, and which does more to shape the action of the House than any other. On this committee of five Mr. REED has placed two Democratic free-silver men, Mr. CRISP of Georgia and Mr. MCMILLIN of Tennessee. The ex-Speaker's name was imposed by custom. The choice of Mr. MCMILLIN was a deliberate attempt to give prominence to the unsound-money element in the Democratic Party and to discredit the sound-money element. At least the latter, in all fairness and decency, was entitled to one of the two Democratic voices in this committee. To deny this, to make it certain that on any financial question treated by this committee the Democrats would be committed to a policy disapproved by half of them in the House and by a large majority of the party in the country, was a cheap and shabby piece of partisan trickery to which Mr. REED should have scorned to stoop.

TO DEFEND THE COASTS.

With the House committees now appointed, it may be hoped that Congress will take up some of the more urgent measures required for the country's defense. As to the need of such measures, in view of the possible but, we trust, wholly improbable event of a war with England, there can be no doubt. The opponents of the Guiana boundary policy which the President has recommended and Congress has unanimously approved must in that matter be fully at accord with its friends.

The most timely and useful legislation would seem to be that which is not of a portentously aggressive or war alarm character, but that which is simplest, promptest of execution, and best suited to the immediate state of affairs. Gen. MILES and Secretary LAMONT have both described very forcibly what must be done for coast protection. Some excellent steps have already been taken, thanks to Secretary HERBERT and Capt. SAMPSON, notable among them being the running of the Washington ordnance factory day and night. We hope for a display of the same energy at Newport and at the various navy yards and private establishments where ships, armor, guns, projectiles, or naval material of any sort may be under construction.

The same industry in putting all existing shops and appliances at work at once to their utmost capacity day and night would seem desirable for the army, including the Watervliet gun factory, the Watertown carriage shops, and all the various private establishments that are making or can make guns, mortars, disappearing carriages, and lifts. If authority is required for this purpose, a simple measure proposed by the Government departments could and should be assented to by Congress without much delay.

The bills introduced by Mr. CHANDLER, appropriating $100,000,000, and by Mr. SQUIRE, appropriating $87,000,000, deal with very extensive projects, which are to be completed only in years to come—Mr. SQUIRE'S covering eleven years, we believe. But the immediate duty of Congress seems to be to deal with work now going on, or that can come within the next few months, or can belong properly, at least in its earlier stages, to the fiscal year for which this session is specially to provide. There are certain advantages in laying out a broad programme at the outset, with annual installments provided for, as in Mr. SQUIRE'S bill relating to coast defenses. Still, a tolerably heavy draft would be incurred even in making up, as far as possible, for some of those past deficiencies which Mr. LAMONT describes.

It appears, for example, that there are now scores of heavy rifles which are ready or nearly ready, but cannot be mounted yet for lack of carriages and emplacements; and as far as this lack can be remedied by appropriations made immediately available, it seems to be a sort of work suitable to the times. Again, should twenty torpedo boats be authorized promptly, they could be built on plans recently approved, or with slight modifications of those plans, and after short notice for bids, so as to be ready within a year of the signing of the contract.

A year ago Mr. HERBERT called the attention of Congress to the fact that, while we had arranged to pay heavy subsidies to four fast steamships in order that they might be available as auxiliary cruisers, according to the custom of other nations, we had not a single reserve gun to put on them. That lack still remains, and it is another example of neglects that can be repaired, and that should be repaired as promptly as possible, even without regard to the issue of the present controversy with Great Britain.

If, as we sincerely trust will be the case, a peaceful and just conclusion of that controversy is arranged, on terms honorable to both countries, all these defensive preparations must still go on, being parts of our well-defined plans; but past experience, as described so well by Secretary LAMONT in his report, shows that the present moment should be improved to urge upon Congress matters whose importance it can properly appreciate just now, but which at ordinary times it is apt to underrate or neglect.

We have fought Great Britain only twice, but we have several times been a great deal nearer to a war with her than we are now. The Alabama trouble was vastly more serious and the Trent affair much more threatening. We have our differences, but are great lovers of peace.

Instead of talking about danger to New-York, why not discuss Bermuda? So long as a red flag crossed by diagonal bars flies on that dockyard within the coral reefs, the Americanism of America, if not exactly imperiled, is at least on the defensive. Bermuda is not for sale. Yet there are ways of getting it.

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"At the seashore last Summer fish cost us more than in town."
"Well, you know how high-priced vases are at Sèvres."

—"Good-bye, dear; write to me often."
"Yes, and don't fail to reply often—by postal order."

—"Hallo! Where are your white hairs?"
"Oh, they were well enough when I was young."

—"I wish I had a fan."
"To hide your eyes?"
"Everybody could see when Yvette Guilbert sang that I didn't blush."

—"You like society; why don't you give receptions?"
"Thank you. I would have to stay at home."

—"What do you think of my back yard?"
"How well buildings grow in it."

—"It was pitiful to see how big sighs made her bosom heave."
"Little sighs couldn't have done it. She is heavy."

The English Composer of 1676.

From The National Review.

As early as 1676, when Purcell was only eighteen, he wrote a great deal of successful and effective incidental music to plays, such as "Aurengzebe," "The Libertine," and "Epsom Wells." In 1677 he wrote similar music for "Abdelazor," in 1678 for "Timon of Athens," and in 1680 the music for "The Virtuous Wife" and "Theodosius." It is worthy of note that this kind of composition seems always to have been congenial to English composers. They had done well with music for masques in earlier times, and they have continued to write such music with more success than they command in other departments of art, even to the present day, when very successful English work sometimes happens to appear under a foreign name. It continued to be a favorite field for Purcell to exercise his manifold gifts till the end of his short life. But the year 1680 was especially notable for the production of a work which marks him beyond doubt as the composer of the highest and most remarkable powers in Europe at that moment.

His "Dido and Aeneas," which appeared in that year, when compared with all the operatic work which preceded it, is a phenomenon which is almost inexplicable. It is practically the first work of its kind which is presentable on its own merits to a modern audience. The works of the famous Cavalli have striking points here and there; passages of dramatic force which were out of Purcell's line. Occasionally, too, there are passages of attractive melody, and even neat little arias of some artistic value. But there are also dreary wastes of speculative immaturity. What interest centres in them is derived from the important position they occupy in the story of the development of modern music. For Cavalli had genius enough to indicate the germs of dramatic conceptions which later composers, enriched by the growth of technique and experience, were able to present in their maturer brilliancy. The intrinsic interest of the music itself, however, and of the works in their entirety, is next to nothing.

Of the works of the lesser lights of Italy, and of Cambert the Frenchman, the same is still more obviously true. Lulli had written a good number of remarkable works by 1680, though none of his best; and even his best have not the maturity and vitality of Purcell's work. The only works which would be likely to compete with Purcell's would be Carissimi's little oratorios. But even in them there are passages which are ruinously archaic. Having said that much, it must be confessed that Purcell was under great obligations to Carissimi for important examples of style, and form and types of expression and methods, which he found worthy to follow.

Warren Hastings's Law Expenses.

From The Saturday Review.

Hastings was in his sixty-third year when he was acquitted, after a trial which lasted seven years. His costs amounted to £100,000, which seems a pretty heavy lawyer's bill—it is at the rate of over £14,000 a year—though, no doubt, heavy expenses were contracted before the trial began in the preparation of evidence. The printed brief delivered to counsel for the defense extended to twenty-four folio volumes, and Law's retainer was 500 guineas. Hastings memorialized the House of Commons to grant him compensation, but Pitt, to whom the petition was sent, refused, in a curt note, to submit it to the sovereign, though he did not hesitate, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to debit the country with the enormous costs of the prosecution. But the Court of Directors of the East India Company behaved very well. They resolved to grant Hastings a sum of £71,080 as an indemnification for his costs and an annuity of £5,000 for life.

It will hardly be believed that the Board of Control, of which Dundas was the head, refused to sanction these proposals, as excessive; and ultimately Hastings received from the Directors £50,000 down and £4,000 a year for life. We presume that he settled his bill of costs for 10s. in the pound, and his three counsel, Law, Plumer, and Dallas, might well have foregone some of their fees, for the trial brought them so much reputation that they all attained to the highest posts on the bench.

National Airs.

From Chambers's Journal.

Richard Wagner has somewhere said that the first eight bars of "Rule Britannia" contain the whole character of the English people. And if this be true of our famous national song, a similar remark might with equal truth be applied to many airs of the Continent which at different times have summed up the hopes and aspirations of a whole people. Many of these, gathering around them in process of time a wealth of associations, have become part and parcel of the national life to a greater extent than in our own country. More especially has this been the case in France, whose ancient government is said to have been absolute monarchy tempered with songs.

Many of these gained a fame out of all proportion to their intrinsic merits as a result of some historical association. Thus the simple ditty "Vive Henri Quatre," with its three verses, came to be of royalist importance after its introduction into Collé's play, "La Partie de Chasse de Henri IV.," in the year 1766. During the revolution it formed one of the many prohibited songs, but took a fresh lease of life at the restoration of the Bourbons, and was performed amid great enthusiasm at the opera in the presence of the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia on the evening of their arrival with the allied armies at Paris.

A WARNING TO ENGLAND

One of Her Sons Discusses the Monroe Doctrine in a Distinctly Reasonable Sort of Way.

Goldwin Smith in The Saturday Review.

The Monroe doctrine seems to have been of late the theme of active discussion in the British press, and to have been treated by different journals in different ways. Some journals seem to have treated it as an aggression, others as a fanfaronade, and others again as a hypothesis which they might safely concede in dealing with the Venezuelan question. By this time Englishmen must all know pretty well what the Monroe doctrine really is. They must be aware that there are, in fact, two doctrines comprised in the same message of President Monroe, cognate, yet distinct from each other, and directed as warnings to different powers.

To Russia is directed the warning that the American continent is no longer to be regarded as a field for European colonization. To the Holy Alliance, which was inclined to meddle with the new-born republicanism of South America, is directed the warning that no European power can be allowed to interfere with the political self-development of American communities. In intimating that interference with the political freedom of the South American Republics will be regarded as an unfriendly act by the United States, Monroe manifestly claimed for his Republic a tutelary power. On the other hand, there is nothing in the message that can be construed as a pretension to territorial aggrandizement on the part of the United States.

Whether the Monroe doctrine thus stated is a part of international law seems not a very practical question. International law is a law without a legislature, without a policeman, and without a Judge. Its highest court of appeal is the cannon. The Monroe doctrine will be law if America is strong enough to enforce it. Louis Napoleon did not regard it as law, but he nevertheless had to accept it and retire from Mexico. In this respect it seems to stand on much the same footing as the European protectorate of Turkey, the guaranteed independence of Belgium, and other understandings respected in diplomacy, which rest, not on universal law, but on the readiness of the parties interested to fight for their enforcement.

It is, however, not with the Monroe doctrine as formulated in the famous message that Englishmen are now in contact, and, if Mr. Chamberlain pursues his "dream" of imperial confederation, may be one day brought into collision, so much as with the Monroe sentiment. The Monroe sentiment imports that the New World shall be free from interference on the part of the Old World; that it shall be allowed to follow its own destinies, and to work out its own civilization; that it shall not be made the field or the highway of European war; but shall be left without molestation to dedicate itself to peaceful industry and the improvement of the human lot. There is in this, at all events, nothing of vulgar ambition or rapacity.

Of mere territorial aggrandizement I have never in thirty years of intercourse detected the slightest desire in the American breast. The Americans refused San Domingo, they refused St. Thomas, and they would very likely have refused Alaska, if they could have done it without offending Russia, who had been their friend in the civil war. The land hunger, economical or political, fled with slavery. But the Monroe sentiment as to the independence of the continent has always seemed to me to be strong, and strong I believe it would be found by any one who should venture to defy it.

It showed its force in the fixed resolution to eject Louis Napoleon and his Latin Empire from Mexico, while the Americans have never betrayed any disposition to annex Mexico themselves, easy as the acquisition would probably be. Nothing seems to be more certain than that Canada, if she were independent and chose so to remain, might rest in perfect security by the side of her mighty neighbor. Opinion in the United States is even divided as to the expediency of admitting her to the Union. If she is the object of any hostile feeling on the part of the Americans, it is not as an independent territory, but as the outpost and the entering wedge of European interference with the American continent. In that aspect she is always being presented to the Americans by the strongly British party here.

Your military roads and the military harbor which Englishmen are constructing at Esquimault threaten the territory of the United States, though they are not constructed with that object. Esquimault threatens the whole Pacific coast, which at present is defenseless. The bombardment of the seaboard Cities of the United States by English ironclads is a familiar subject of speculation. Hence naturally arises a desire on the part of the Americans to create a war navy; and that navy is, of course, directed against the only power from which they have anything to fear. People in England do not realize all this, nor do they hear the language which Canadian loyalty holds, or see the demonstrations in which it indulges on their behalf.

Whether in case of war a sea power could well avail itself of a land route, and, in particular, whether the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the accidents to which a mountainous and sub-arctic line is exposed, could be trusted for the sure and rapid transmission of troops, are questions for the War Office to decide.

What seems to me certain is that any attempt on the part of Great Britain to use the American Continent as a base or highway of war against a nation with which the United States were at peace would be apt to call the Monroe sentiment into active play. Englishmen have to consider, then, what would be the safety and value of a military road, exposed as the Canadian Pacific Railway is through a great part of its course, to the emissaries of any hostile power, against whose machinations it could be protected only by the most zealous vigilance on the part of the adjoining States.

Some side lights have recently been thrown upon these questions. The Canadian Commissioner says that the English is the only nation that treats its colonies commercially as foreign countries. Are not the English the only colonies which treat their mother country as a commercial enemy, laying protective duties on he goods? Englishmen have been given by a Canadian Minister to understand, in effect, that the imperial veto on colonial legislation is a practical nullity, however injurious to imperial interests that legislation may be, and that Canada will legislate for herself in commercial matters, with little regard to British expostulations.

Even on such a question as copyright it is found that imperial unity does not exist. The refusal of the colonies to contribute to imperial armaments appears to be definitive. According to the colonial theories which have been broached in connection with the copyright question, the British Parliament is, in fact, only one of a number of local legislatures, all independent of each other, nothing being imperial except the nominal power of the Crown, the only perogative of Great Britain being her sole responsibility for the general defense. If Mr. Chamberlain's "dream" is, as he says, tending to become a reality, its approach is masked with great skill.

These opinions, I fear, are not popular; but I know that they are those of an Englishman loyal to the interests and honor of his country.

The "Messiah" at the Opera House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last evening the concert was devoted to a performance of Handel's "Messiah," which generally makes its appearance in musical circles at this time of the year. The house was well filled, and the audience appeared to be well pleased. The pleasure was probably like that of a German musician who, after hearing a certain tenor sing Beethoven's "Adelaide," said: "Ach! I never knew before how beautiful that song was. Even you could not spoil it." It was, indeed, a tribute to Handel's masterpiece that it triumphed over such a poor interpretation. The solo singers were Mme. Saville, soprano; Mlle. Brema, contralto; Herr Wallnoefer, tenor, and Mr. Galloway, bass. Mme. Saville's work was the most satisfactory, though her intonation was not always perfect. The contralto music lies disadvantageously for Mlle. Brema, and she sang it without color. The chorus was that of the Euterpe Society of Brooklyn, conducted by C. Mortimer Wiske, and no other chorus heard here lately has sung with such an utter lack of power, tone, accent, or style—to say nothing of some painful departures from the pitch.

The Conductor's Wrong Assumption.

From The Somerville Journal.

Old Lady—Will you tell me, please, when we get to Windsor Street?

Polite Conductor—Certainly, Madam.

[When the car reaches Windsor Street it is crowded with passengers, but the obliging conductor brings it to a full stop, and waits for the old lady to get out. She calmly looks out of the car window without stirring.]

Polite Conductor (vociferously)—Windsor Street! Windsor Street, lady! Wasn't here where you wanted to get out?

Old Lady—Oh, bless you, no! I didn't want to get out here at all. You see, my daughter's husband bought the third house from the corner there the other day, and as I was going by, I just wanted to take a look at it.

MORE ARMENIANS SLAIN

The Turkish Soldiers Recapture the Town of Zeitoun.

MASSACRE ALL THEIR PRISONERS

Sublime Porte States that Mussulmans Are Being Slaughtered by Christians — Red Cross Plans.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying it is reported there that Mustafa Pasha, commanding a Turkish force, has captured the town of Zeitoun, which was some time ago taken by insurgent Armenians, and that he has massacred all the Armenians in the place who did not make their escape to the mountains.

WANT TO GO TO ARMENIA.

Red Cross Society's Reply to Many Offers of Help.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—So many applications for accompanying the Red Cross members on the proposed Armenian relief expedition are coming from nurses, doctors, and other people that a circular has been prepared, a copy of which is sent to all applicants. The circular says:

"At the present time it is not possible to definitely judge of the number of assistants that may be required, nor of the character of the help that will be needed. The Red Cross, having performed active field service in a dozen great disasters, has drawn into its ranks a staff of faithful and diligent helpers upon whom it can call at a day's notice, and that staff, for the present, seems all sufficient."

Report of the Sublime Porte.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the Mussulman village of Mehil, killed and burned two men, five women, and three children, and carried away the cattle and other property belonging to the inhabitants, the survivors of whom fled to Kensoun. With the exception of Zeitoun perfect order reigns in the whole empire."

INSURGENTS IN MATANZAS.

Heavy Fighting Going On in a Cuban Province.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Heraldo from Colon, Cuba, says that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Managua. It is believed that the insurgents have entered the Province of Matanzas by way of Palmasola, after a sharp fight with the Government troops under the command of Col. Hernandez.

Disorder in a Spanish Town.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—There was a serious outbreak at Tarragona to-day. The trouble was connected with the levying of octroi duties, the tax placed on provisions, &c., entering the city from other parts of the country. The crowd became very threatening and refused to obey the orders given them by the gendarmes to disperse. The latter then fired into the mob, wounding several of them. This had the effect of restoring order.

Received the Title of Bishop.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Mgr. Averardi, who was appointed Apostolic Visitor to Mexico, was to-day consecrated a titular Bishop. He will have no diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government, his mission being solely to the clery of Mexico.

Bridal Couple in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in this city. They will remain here for several days, visiting the Roman antiquities.

Rebels Fighting Each Other.

PEKIN, Dec. 22.—The Dungan rebellion has been crushed. The rebels are now fighting among themselves.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW OF NO BENEFIT

Labor Commissioner Dowling Says Workingmen Are Not Protected.

State Labor Commissioner Thomas J. Dowling for the past ten days has been conducting in this city an investigation relative to the practical working of the mechanics' lien law, the life and limb law, the eight hour law, and various other labor laws.

"I find, acording to the testimony adduced at the investigation," he said last evening, "that the mechanics' lien law is of no benefit to the workmen engaged in the building trades. It is evident that the existing statute has been a complete failure, because of the great cost and trouble of collecting unpaid wages from contractors and builders who have perniciously failed to comply with its provisions.

"Another contention is that irresponsible builders, who are largely speculative in character, take contracts at the lowest possible figure, with the evident intention of defrauding workmen out of their legitimate earnings by evasions of the lien law.

"I will recommend to the Legislature the enactment of amendments that will include the most protective features of the statutes of other States. I shall particularly urge the passage of a section providing that when any building shall be erected in whole or in part by contract, such building and the land whereon it stands shall be liable to the contractor alone for work done; that at the time of making the first payment of the price stipulated and agreed to be paid therein, and every installment thereof, the contractor shall produce and deliver to the owner proof that all journeymen and laborers employed in the construction thereof have been paid in full.

"More safeguards are needed for the preservation of the lives and limbs of men engaged in the constructive industry. Many deaths and accidents have resulted from defective scaffolding, imperfect ladders, and lack of planking in uncompleted buildings. I have found that some of the labor laws of this State are openly violated almost every day, and nothing is apparently said about it. These violations are in the main committed by city officials. The representatives of organized labor are a unit in declaring that that portion of the eight-hour law of 1870, as amended by Chapter 622, Laws of 1894, which provides that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to mechanics and laborers employed on public works, is continuously disregarded by the officials whose duty it is to supervise the construction and repair of public school buildings in this city.

BOARDING HOUSE THIEVES ARRESTED

Said to Have a Habit of Taking Rooms and Leaving with Others' Property.

Two boarding-house thieves, Frank L. Pierce, who claims to live at 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Stella Raymond, who gave the same address, were arrested on Saturday on complaint of Stephen Sallicrup, who boarded with them at Mrs. Kessler's, 374 West Thirty-second Street.

He claims that they staid there nearly a month and then left with about $300 worth of his clothing. They are said to have stolen in the same way in Boston and Buffalo.

Both were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and remanded for examination. At the Central Office, Pierce admitted his guilt, but tried to shield the woman. The police of this city have notified the Boston police.

Fears for the Strathnevis.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Dec. 22.—The American ship Wachusetts, coal laden, from Nanaimo to San Francisco, is being towed into this port in a disabled condition, as the result of her encounter with recent gales off the coast. As the Wachusetts is one of the stanchest and best-manned of the coal fleet, and the first to be heard from since the storm, grave fears are entertained for other vessels. Apprehension is expressed especially for the disabled Strathnevis, as it is conceded by navigators that it would have been impossible for her to weather the hurricanes of the past week.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT NYACK

John Clancy Receives a Wound Which May Prove Fatal—Edward Whiton Accused of the Crime.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 22.—John Clancy, twenty-one years old, was shot in the abdomen in this city at midnight last night. The wound may prove fatal. Clancy was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, in New-York. Edward Whiton, a member of a well-known family of Piermont, is under arrest charged with committing the crime. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination before Justice Cooke to-morrow.

The story as told by William Lane, one of Clancy's friends, who was with him when the shooting took place, is as follows: Lane and Clancy got off a train at the Piermont station at 11:50 and went down the hill to Kile's Hotel, which they entered. "The persons in the hotel," said Lane, "were Edward Whiton, Charles Riker, and a colored man named Pomplin. Kile closed up his hotel at 12 o'clock, and we went out. We walked away some distance, when Mr. Whiton exclaimed: 'I'll shoot the first one who comes,' and fired three shots, one of which struck Clancy in the abdomen."

Clancy was sent to the hospital this afternoon.

Whiton was arrested to-day, and District Attorney Comisky took charge of the case. Whiton claims he did not fire the shot which struck Clancy. It is said that Whiton was attacked, and that whatever fight he made was in self-defense.

Clancy's Condition Is Critical.

John Clancy, who was shot at Piermont, reached this city, accompanied by Dr. Leitner of Piermont, about 3 o'clock yesterday, and was met at the foot of Chambers Street by an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

An examination at the hospital showed that the wounded man was in a dangerous condition, and Dr. Ford at once called in Dr. Stimson, and it is expected that an operation will be necessary very soon.

Clancy said that he had been standing talking with some other men in front of a hotel, when Whiton came staggering up the street, and, with no apparent reason, began to shoot.

Neither Dr. Leitner nor Clancy could give any reason for the shooting. Clancy said that Whiton was formerly a Wall Street broker, and Dr. Leitner said that he was a grandson of Elijah Lord, the First Vice President of the Erie Railroad.

MARRIAGES TOO LIGHTLY CONTRACTED

The Rev. Madison C. Peters on the Dangers of Thoughtlessness.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church delivered a lecture on "The Wedding Ring" last night.

"Since I have been in the ministry," he said, "I have performed 1,000 marriages. The majority entered into the new state unadvisedly, unthinkingly, and without proper consideration.

"Many persons look on marriage as a huge joke, without a thought as to its importance and sacredness. Most persons discuss it as a subject of fun.

"Novels, with much cheapness and nastiness, teach people how to enter the new condition. When I see how lightly people enter marriage, I do not wonder that so many marriages are failures. Thousands of marriages never realize the happiness anticipated previous to the tying of the knot. How many homes there are in the city where poverty leaves no pinch, where there is everything that money can buy, and yet which contain a skeleton that stings with sharpest tooth from improper marriage.

"Why does the wife give a sigh of relief when the door closes on her husband as he goes to business, and a sigh of dread as he returns? Is this the picture of kisses and honey, the fond pressure of the hand, and sweet intercourse looked forward to before the wedding?

"The young woman thinks she surrendered home, youth, and a happy life for short answers, cross words, and cold looks, or sullen reserve. It is that which makes the home so miserable and the grave so welcome. The wife does not need blows to make her miserable.

"If there is anything in which care is necessary in choosing, it is here.

"There is undesigned duplicity on the part of the man. When too late, the pair of wretches learn they are unmated.

"Young ladies, give their affections too easily. They are attracted by a fine-looking young man, and, despite the warning of father and advice of mother, they so frequently surrender themselves to the ardent suitor. People don't stop long enough to know each other's characters. Even in the most happy lives men and women must learn to bear and forbear with each other.

"There is a certain social code which says that to be an old maid is to incur the worst possible fate of womankind; so, after great labor, and perhaps assisted by mamma, she lands a husband. He may be a villian, but then she has saved herself from being an old maid. Many a woman has entered a wretched married life rather be an old maid. A marriage without love is a mockery that blushes to the skies.

"Some of the brightest and prettiest girls in this city have declined to wed, so that they could devote themselves to some noble work.

"Thousands of married women would be much better off if they were alone or not married. When the disillusion comes there is no hope for the wretched pair of souls. The evils of unworthy marriages are working havoc in our American cities.

"It is better that the woman possessed some accomplishment that can be turned to a practical use in the home than that she had the brilliant accomplishments of fashionable society.

"I advise young people not to marry secretly. Almost every day we see in the newspapers that some girl in her teens is married to a scoundrel before an Alderman or some minister who, for a small fee, unites them in marriage.

"The opposition of parents has much to do with this. Elopements bring unspeakable degradation, misery, and death.

"Beware of strangers, young women! Beware of the man with good clothes, flippant address, plausible speech, and tales of ancestry, who creates an impression of distinguished social standing! He is in all probability but carrying out double-distilled deviltry.

"The husband, when he marries below his social level, elevates the wife. When the woman marries below her level she descends to her husband's plane.

"When girls spend their time on the street in talk with young men or in promenading the thoroughfares, they are imperiling their futures.

"I am simply amazed to see in the newspapers day after day men and women advertising for wives and husbands. All such advertisers are, vipers, every one of them."

The speaker counseled marriage among acquaintances where social conditions were equal and where the wedding was founded on respect and love.

AT THE HOTELS.

—PLAZA—Aldace F. Walker of Chicago.

—PARK AVENUE—Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter.

—HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas.

—EVERETT—Senator Henry C. Hansbrough of North Dakota.

—MARLBOROUGH—The Hon. F. Curzon and Gilbert Hare of London.

—ALBEMARLE—Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy.

—WINDSOR—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont and Profs. A. M. Wheeler and George J. Brush of New-Haven.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, Congressman Rowland B. Mahaney of Buffalo, Henry L. Pierce of Boston, and P. E. Studebaker of Indiana.

—WALDORF—Congressman John Leisenring of Pennsylvania, John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald, Martin W. Cooke of Rochester, and John W. Dwight of Elmira.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—EBBITT—M. A. Drewett, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—J. F. Moore, New-York.

—COCHRAN—L. M. Curtis and John C. O'Brien, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mr. and Mrs. Albin L. Page and E. Raymond Simmons, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—W. B. Goodsell, Frank P. Jones, and Harry McKidden, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Harry P. Barr, E. S. Fitch, L. S. Bizelow, and A. D. Schuyler, New-York.

—RALEIGH—Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, J. W. Whitney, A. W. Cole, J. P. Palmer, and J. A. Parker.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Seavey, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Oldham, James Hyde, and Miss Helen Mora, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Scherer, Amasa Thompson, J. B. Trainer, S. H. Hollis, and C. P. Morse, New-York.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY

Great Interest in the Festival All Over the Empire.

PLANS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

Each Member of the Household to Have a Tree from Which He Will Distribute His Gifts.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Everybody is preparing for Christmas. The members of the imperial family are passing their time in thorough burgher fashion. The Emperor is enjoying himself in the bosom of his family, and the life of the royalties at the new palace at Potsdam mirrors upon a great scale the life of most of the households in Germany. The biggest event Christmas Eve for the young Princes will be "die bescherung"—the giving of Christmas boxes. The distribution of gifts will be made from a Christmas tree, of which each Prince will have one, the size of the trees varying according to the ages of the owners. There will be a tree, too, for the little Princess Victoria Louise, and there also will be trees for everybody in the household, down to the kitchen servants. Apart from domestic fêtes Berlin will be quiet socially until the season shall commence, a little before the annual "Ordensfest," which will take place Jan. 18, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire.

Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe left Berlin on Friday on his way to Bohemia to pass the Christmas holidays with his eldest son, Prince Philip.

Among the high society leaders of Berlin Prince and Princess Radziwill are the only ones now here. The Princess is "at home" every day from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening to intimate friends.

All of the grand seigneurs will leave their country seats for Berlin just prior to the "Ordensfest." The upper house of the Prussian Diet will begin then its session, and the series of Court balls will commence. Each aristocratic set gives its own special functions, society cliqueism not having been modified in the slightest degree under the régime of Emperor William II. Besides the regular Court circle there is the set of the officers of the First Guards, composed of members of the old princely families. This set is so exclusive that it will not mix even with the officers of the Garde du Corps.

Then there is the Hohenlohe circle, to which belong the Furstenbergs, Schoenborns, Hatzfeldts, and other families of that rank whose names are found in the Almanach de Gotha, and who look down upon everybody outside of their set. Those of the public official circle stand apart from the Court aristocrats, the various cliques meeting only at great assemblies where the general world goes. Then, again, the members of the haute finance form a society by themselves, and so on down. All of these circles will be in the full swing of gayety three weeks hence, making Berlin brighter and adding to the prosperity of the tradesmen, and the complications in the East or the West menace a blight upon a good season.

The ex-Empress Frederick to-day presented Christmas gifts to the girls of the Victoria Institute and also to pupils in the Pestalozzi and Froebel Institute.

The Von Hammerstein Letters.

According to accepted reports, the much-talked-of letters that were in the possession of Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, came into the possession of the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag through the Baron's friend, Flora Gaes. Fräulein Gaes was left in indigent circumstances and was obliged to leave her hotel because of inability to pay her bills, the chambermaids in the hotel holding her trunks as security for small loans which she had contracted. The Freisinnig Deputies in the Reichstag bought some of the letters from her, but the Socialists are in possession of seventy of them, signed by well-known Conservative Deputies and officials. Most of these letters are addressed to Hammerstein, but some of them are addressed to Flora herself.

As is revelations, not of political scheming alone, that these Conservatives dread, but the letters show various curious phases of turpitude on their part that they would go great lengths to conceal. Baron von Stumm-Halberg, who himself is clear of all suspicion, proposes to assist his embarrassed associates in the Reichstag by moving a resolution restraining members from making any oral disclosures in debates, and also prohibiting, under severe penalties, the publication of any of the contents of the letters. Baron von Stumm also seems serious in his desire to solve the question of the exclusion of the Socialists from the Reichstag on the ground that they have violated the Constitution in receiving payment from party funds. While Prince Bismarck was Chancellor a similar effort was made to repress the Socialists, but it was a failure.

Ahlwardt Losing Standing.

The fizzle which Ahlwardt has made in his anti-Semitic campaign in the United States still further has discredited him among anti-Semites here. A meeting of the Democratic anti-Semite Union which was held yesterday resented the suggestion that an Ahlwardt's tour of America he was acting in any way in a representative capacity, and it was declared explicitly that his trip was undertaken wholly without the knowledge of the union.

To be Entertained by the Kaiser.

The Emperor has invited all of the members of the Reichstag who sat in the first session after the creation of that body, in 1871, to be present at the Castle Jan. 18, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire. It has been ascertained that of the original body only thirty-five are alive, and that out of the thirty who formed the memorable deputation to Versailles upon the occasion of the proclamation of William I. as Emperor of Germany the only ones living are the Duke of Ujest, the Prince of Pless, Herr von Forest, von Romberg, and von Salze, and Count Hompeach. The Bundesrath has three members who were in the first session of the Reichstag, and to these a special fête will be given on Jan. 18.

The Emperor is suffering from a cold, but his condition is not serious.

Ex-Empress Frederick.

The ex-Empress Frederick will entertain Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse on Christmas. Her present entourage in Berlin is limited to the household ladies of the Seckendorff and Ruscheche families. Since her arrival here the ex-Empress has been very active in private charities, and has inspected the Children's Homes. She has also given several quiet evening receptions, among her guests being Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador to Berlin; Prof. Wagner, rector of the University of Berlin, and a number of other notables in literature and science.

A report is in circulation that Count Herbert Bismarck is about to obtain an office in the Prussian Ministry, but the rumor is not believed generally in official circles.

Dr. Barth Makes a Statement.

Dr. Barth, Radical Unionist member of the Reichstag, has made a statement that the Emperor in a speech at Breslau recently spoke of the "cowardly burgherdom, from which nothing can be expected in combating Socialists." Like the story that the Emperor is supporting England in her quarrel with the United States, this statement seems to be an invention based upon his Majesty's supposed prejudices.

The result of the completed census of Germany shows the population of the empire to be 51,758,364, an increase of 2,329,894 over the census of 1890. All of the States of the empire show increases.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—507 East Eighty-third Street; William Peffer; damage, $225.

—3 A. M.—30 Chrystie Street; George Alton; damage, $150.

—6:40 A. M.—18 Clinton Street; Jacob Weinberger; damage trifling.

—4 P. M.—Pier 41 East River; damage trifling.

—5:40 P. M.—18 Thirteenth Avenue; occupant unknown; no damage.

—8:55 P. M.—587 West Forty-fourth Street; John O'Mears; damage trifling.

—9 P. M.—9 Columbus Avenue; John Sussman; damage slight.

APPARENTLY AN INCENDIARY FIRE

Burning Wood and Paper Saturated With Kerosene Found in a Columbus Avenue Dumbwaiter.

A fire occurred last night in a five-story brownstone flat house in the district in which there was an epidemic of suspicious fires during the Summer. This fire was at 9 Columbus Avenue.

Joseph Segreve, who occupies the top flat, was eating supper, about 8:30 o'clock, when he noticed the smell of smoke coming from the dumb-waiter, which was in the basement.

He hoisted it up and found several pieces of kindling wood and paper saturated with kerosene, and burning fiercely. He put the flames out and notified Engine Company No. 40, in West Sixty-eighth Street. Capt. Cosgrove sent Fireman Aderasi to investigate.

The fireman reported that the fire appeared to have been of incendiary origin; that he found wood and paper saturated with kerosene, and the cement floor of the cellar about the dumb-waiter was also wet with oil.

The owner of the house, John F. Sustmann, keeps a butcher store on the premises, and lives on the top floor, opposite Segreve. He was not at home when the fire was discovered. When seen later he said he did not care to talk on the subject.

The cellar of the house is occupied by an Italian who sells coal and wood.

Mr. Sustmann told Mr. Segreve that he could not understand what caused the fire, unless one of the tenants might have done it with the hope of destroying the dumb-waiter, which is old, and having it replaced by a new one.

Mr. Segreve said he thought it a peculiar remark for the landlord to make. He asked him if he was insured, and Sustmann replied that the man who held the mortgage held the insurance, and that if the building was burned he would be ruined.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station are at work on the case, and have notified the Fire Marshal.

THAT TALKED-OF BILLION-DOLLAR LOSS

Absurdity of the Allegation of a Real Depreciation of Values.

From The Washington Star, Dec. 21.

It is the height of nonsense for such level-headed men as Dr. Chauncey M. Depew to seek to persuade the plain people of the United States that the war scare in this country has already cost the country $1,000,000,000 in depreciated values. What are these values? Are they real, tangible things that can be measured, or are they speculative values that derive their fictitious worth from the state of a stock market controlled by a few men whose interest to-day may be to cause a rise in stocks and to-morrow to organize a raid that will send the shares flying downward? People are not easily fooled on this question of the difference between real and speculative values. In panics such as that which existed in a small measure yesterday in Wall Street, there are losses of money and failures, and hardship is created by these events, but the chief sufferers are those who go into the Street for speculative operations, who invest their money with the gambler's risk that it may accrue tremendous profit in a few hours or may be as speedily wiped away.

Railroad shares appear to be the most active of these fluctuating stocks. It is found, in the light of history, to contend that the actual values of railroad properties are lost or depreciated by war flurries. The railroads of America never received such an impulse as that which came to them during the civil war of 1861-5. Practically the great American system of transportation routes was developed by that event. In case of a war with England and movements against Canada, our inter-State lines would be foremost among the limited number of interests upon which the struggle would have a beneficial effect. Yet railroad shares are being sold to-day in the market at a loss. Who bears that loss? Not the honest investor who realizes that these movements of the market are purely speculative and holds on to his stock with confidence in its integrity, but the speculator whose interest it is to unload at a small loss before it may become a great one, or whose policy it has been to depreciate the market. Not a dollar of actual value is destroyed.

When We Were Boys.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

It happened to us, on glorious occasions, to put up a far-wandering cock pheasant, whose whirring wings made our little hearts beat at such a rate that we could scarcely see the wonder until it had risen high above the tree tops. Rabbits, even, were so scarce that with all our searching and digging we never came upon a nest, though we used often to see them sitting in the field outside the boundary fence, or catch a glimpse of them as they scudded from us through the bushes. Our little weapons, catapults and the like, were not sufficient for their destruction, and we never became the possessors of any steel trap larger than those in which we caught the poor small birds.

Squirrels we used to see and persecute from tree to tree, until they escaped us behind a bough or in some dense leafy obscurity. Fur, in fact, is always too big game for boys, until they reach the gunning age. The true quarry of boys is feather, and a sufficing delight to them. Yet it did happen once that fur fell in our way—once and once only, and not in too satisfactory a manner. For, as we wandered in the Wintertime over the crackling fern and dry leaves, we espied a tiny bundle which looked for a moment as if it had been got together for a purpose—looked like an edition, on a very small scale, of those balls of leaves and grass which the hedgehogs manage to roll round themselves and in which we often found them, both in our orchard hedge and in the wood.

We took up this tiny bundle, and pulled off a leaf or two; then, thinking it after all a mere chance collection, threw it to the ground again. On which Joe, more saplently curious, picked it up, and, unrolling yet more coats of leaves, revealed at last, within this snug nest, a coiled-up, tiny red thing—a dormouse. This was its Winter home, in which it had promised itself to lie asleep all the cold weather through.

Private English Ghosts.

From Chambers's Journal.

The ghost of Knaresdale Hall, near Haltwhistle, in Northumberland, was a steady belief not very, very long ago. In this case a brother murdered an inconvenient sister by drowning her in a pond, and the lady revenged herself by walking from the house to the pond upon every occasion that a member of the family happened to be about after dark. But if one were to enumerate what may be termel the "private ghosts" of England and Wales, the walking ladies and gentlemen who, having been nobodies during their lives, are determined that something more than the mere epitaphs over their graves shall keep their memories green, the limits of this paper would be very far exceeded. The very house in which the author of the paper is writing is well known by the villagers to have a white lady on its uppermost stair landing, a discovery which very much unhinged some American visitors, who declared that if they had known it nothing would have induced them to sleep so soundly in rooms abutting on the said landing during three months of the present year. But who she was history sayeth not.

Policeman Dussendorf's Sunday.

Policeman Dussendorf of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, was not on duty yesterday. He entered the saloon of George H. Bathgebel, 310 Court Street, and drank a glass of whisky, for which he paid.

A dispute was then started, and Bathgebel, it is alleged, struck Dussendorf on the face. Dussendorf arrested the saloon keeper, and took him to the Butler Street Police Station, where he charged him with assault and violation of the excise law.

Capt. Hardy noticed Dussendorf's condition and suspended him. The Captain will prefer charges against him to-morrow.

Southern Mistletoe and Holly.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Our Southern swamps are full of mistletoe and holly, and far handsomer than anything grown across the Atlantic, and yet we spend thousands of dollars every year importing holly and mistletoe from Scotland and Ireland for Christmas adornment.

His Way of Looking at It.

From The Somerville Journal.

Sympathizing Friend—I understand that the majority of votes was against you the other day, old man.

Defeated Candidate—No, that wasn't it at all. The majority of votes was in favor of the other fellow.

UTAH'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Republicans Fear that They Will Not Be Able to Hold the New State After This Year.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 22.—Should President Cleveland issue his proclamation giving Statehood to Utah Jan. 4, as it is said he will, the United States Senators probably will take their seats Feb. 1. By Constitutional provision the State officers would be inducted into office Jan. 11.

The Constitution does not provide at what date the first Legislature shall meet. This has proved a source of much anxiety to Republican Senatorial candidates, who have been anxious to have progress made. Governor-elect Heber M. Wells, however, has solved the difficulty by sending out an unofficial call for the members of the Legislature to meet at Salt Lake on the day when the proclamation shall take effect. He proposes that the Legislature shall meet and organize at the earliest possible day. The Governor acted under pressure from the Senatorial candidates. No doubt the call will be honored.

The change from Territory to State will involve much labor. The whole system of the judiciary must be changed. Instead of three districts there will be seven. The Democrats have elected six of the District Judges, and the Republicans the three Supreme Court Judges and three District Judges. Temporary quarters must be provided for all State officers, as all quarters now occupied heretofore have been rented or are owned by the Federal Government. No appropriations can be made for the Capitol building for five years.

The Republican Legislature will face a grave situation. The one great bugaboo of Utah politics is taxation. The farmers in the outlying precincts believe that it is a part of Mormonism to live simply, and to make the State Government simple in all its departments. An evidence of this is given in the salary list provided in the Constitution. The Governor and Secretary of State will receive $2,000 a year, Supreme and District Judges only $3,000 a year, and lesser officers will be paid in proportion.

On account of the incompetency and extravagance of the last Republican Territorial Legislature, Treasurer Whitehead estimates that he will turn over to his successor a deficit of $160,000. The State must assume this, and also the support of all general officers, the penitentiary, courts, and elections, all of which heretofore have been paid for by the General Government.

The Republicans made their campaign on a promise of giving bounties in aid of various industries. George Q. Cannon and his sugar and other associates are expected to demand large bounties for the purpose of helping their schemes. These items cannot be covered by bonding, as the Constitution provides that the bond limit shall be fixed at $200,000 above the present indebtedness. These bounties, therefore, must be paid out of money raised by taxation.

The Republicans are afraid of the elections of next year. They feel that when the women shall come to vote the parties will be about equal in the State. Another Legislature will be elected next Fall. It will elect a United States Senator. Republicans know that any increase in taxation will cause the old farmers in the back counties to rise in indignation. Yet they cannot meet the expenses except by such increase.

It is a source of much pain to Republicans that they cannot gerrymander Utah so as to make the Legislature secure. As it is now, the result turns on several counties where Republican majorities do not range above 150, and run as low as 25. The Constitution, however, prohibits attaching of parts of two counties to form one district. The Republicans never can better the present apportionment, so far as their own interests are concerned. On the other hand, if the Democrats ever shall secure control of the Legislature they will be able to do much to help themselves by districting Salt Lake County, now a blanket district, with a normal Republican majority of 1,500, and having fifteen members.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Richard Morely Harrison.

Richard Morley Harison died in his home, in Orchard Street, Astoria, L. I., yesterday morning, after an illness of three months. Mr. Harison was junior member of the law firm of Varnum & Harison, with offices at 31 Nassau Street, this city. He was born in this city in 1833. His father was William Henry Harison, his mother being a daughter of Thomas Ludlow Ogden.

Mr. Harison was graduated from Hobart College in the class of '52, and at once accepted the post of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the college. After a trip to Europe he took up the study of law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was subsequently connected with the law offices of Governier M. Ogden and the late Alexander W. Bradford. Mr. Harison formed the law firm of Harison & Moore, and later became a partner in the law firm of Varnum, Turney & Harison.

Mr. Harison was Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New-York, and Treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York. He was for many years a Trustee of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and was also an Alumni Trustee of Hobart College. He was for a number of years Treasurer of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, of Astoria, but resigned that post recently, retaining his membership in the vestry of the church. Mr. Harison was the lay representative of the Church of the Redeemer in the conventions of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Mr. Harison in 1868 married his cousin, who was a daughter of Richard H. Ogden. Mrs. Harison, and two unmarried daughters survive him. Mrs. Harison is a direct descendant of Philip Schuyler, on her mother's side.

Mr. Harison's father was for a number of years attorney and Controller of Trinity Church, this city. His grandfather, Richard Harison, was an eminent attorney in this city, immediately after the revolution, and was the first United States District Attorney for this district, and also the first Recorder of New-York City.

John J. Merian.

John J. Merian, who had lived in Brooklyn since 1832, died in his home, 22 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, yesterday after a short illness. He was born in Bale, Switzerland, in 1804, and, after engaging in business in Havre for eight years, came to this country in 1832, and engaged in the commission and shipping business in this city. He continued in active business until 1867, when he retired. He was married in 1837 to a Miss Stansbury, who died in 1842, leaving him with two children—a son and a daughter. The son, Henry W. Merian, who was an assistant engineer on the moniton Weehawken, was killed in December, 1863, in Charleston Harbor, during an engagement.

Mr. Merian moved in 1859 to 22 Pierrepont Street, where he lived up to the time of his death. He was one of the oldest members of the Church of the Saviour, of which the Rev. S. A. Elliot is pastor. He was the oldest member of the Swiss colony of this city, and was President of its society. He was also connected with the Swiss Benevolent Society.

During the last year, when he was ninety-one years old, he joined the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The funeral will be held Tuesday, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. He leaves no immediate relatives.

Joseph Payhud.

Joseph Payhud of Harrisville, member of Assembly from Lewis County in 1871, and one of the wealthiest residents of his section of the State, died Saturday at the hospital in Watertown, N. Y., aged seventy-two years. He came to this country from Switzerland in 1847. He had been for many years the owner of lands in Lewis County, once the property of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Naples. He discovered and opened several valuable veins of Bessemer magnetic iron ore, which abounds near Harrisville. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Gen. James C. Veatch died yesterday at his home, in Rockport, Ind., of heart failure. He was born in Harrison County, Ind., Dec. 19, 1819. He entered the Union Army in 1860 as Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment and after the battle of Shiloh was made Brigadier-General. After the battle of Mobile he was brevetted Major-General. He was wounded seriously at the battle of Hatchie River. Gen. Veatch for many years figured prominently in politics, being a capable and inspiring organizer. He was a member of the conventions that nominated Lincoln, Blaine, and Harrison.

—Samuel T. Shugert, ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Commissioner of Patents under President Buchanan, and editor of The Centre Democrat, of Bellefonte, Penn., for almost fifty years, died Saturday in Phillipsburg, Penn. He was eighty-seven years old.

—Eli A. Tucker, a rubber stamp manufacturer of 100 Fulton Street, New-York, died Saturday of heart disease at his home in East Orange. A widow and five young children survive him.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

From The United Service Gazette (British) of Dec. 14.

The Boxer, Daring, and Bruiser, torpedo-boat destroyers, were commissioned at Portsmouth on Thursday. Commander R. G. O. Tupper, who is Commodore of the flotilla, commissioned the Boxer with a complement of fifty-one officers and men; Lieut. Thompson commissioned the Daring, and Lieut. A. F. Gurney the Bruiser, each with a complement of fifty officers and men. The Janus and Contest were also placed in commission at Chatham on Thursday. Lieut. G. A. Ballard commissioned the Janus, and Lieut. G. S. Carr the Contest.

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During the mobilization of torpedo-boat destroyers, experiments with oil are to be made in the Daring, to thoroughly test its efficiency as a fuel for our ships, for many entertain the belief that it has merits. The Daring is having one of her double water-tube boilers of the Thornycroft type fitted with nozzles, and she will be sent to sea with instructions to make long steaming trials, not only with this oil-fed boiler separately, but with the others fired with coal as usual, and the evaporative efficiency and fuel consumption of oil and coal will be carefully watched and noted.

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The decision to thus try oil has long been urged on the permanent authorities at Whitehall, who have hitherto shown what has been regarded as undue conservatism in the matter, especially in view of the trials in the Italian and Russian navies. The calorific value is well known, and some steamship companies would adopt the fuel if it were cheaper; but this latter consideration is not so important in the navy if the extra expenditure will give sufficient advantage to justify it. With a ton of petroleum the same power can be got as with two tons of coal; and, as the carrying capacity of these destroyers is reduced to a minimum, it follows that a doubling of the distance that may be steamed with the same amount of fuel must confer immense tactical advantages. Moreover, it is contended that the oil may be stored lower in the boat than the coal, and thus increase the stability. The Spanker has been ordered to go to sea next week to undergo trials with the Du Temple water-tube boiler, identical in scope with those carried through with the Belleville boiler in the sister ship, the Sharpshooter. The results will then be comparable.

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The Dryad and an Italian dispatch vessel, the Archimede, passed through the Dardanelles on Thursday under the firmans recently issued by the Sultan. It is understood that the new guardships will pass through the Dardanelles at different times in order to avoid the appearance of a demonstration.

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The Admiralty has addressed a letter to Rear Admiral Andoe, C. B., Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, expressing its gratification at the remarkable feat in shipbuilding accomplished in completing for commission the Magnificent within the unprecedented period of two years from the date her keel plates were laid down. This result, their Lordships remark, reflects the highest credit on the Admiral Superintendent, the officers of the yard, the workmen, and the dockyard reserve. A similar letter has been received at Portsmouth by the Admiral Superintendent with reference to the completion of the sister ship Majestic.

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Commander John Cawley, (Retired List,) C. E., has invented an improved marine anchor which deserves attention by the authorities. It consists of a solid wrought-iron slab, either round or any shape or form, with a hole in its centre, and is surrounded by four or eight barbed flukes or arms extending beyond and below its base, but attached thereto, and having an inclination of 25 or 30 degrees, more or less, so as to grapple any substance on which the anchor descends. The improved patent anchor chain passes through a hole in the wrought-iron centre, and is prevented passing upward by a cast-iron ball secured at its extremity when the anchor is weighed. The lesser cast-iron bill, secured to the chain above the hole, prevents the chain running through the hole downward when the anchor is let go. This chain and ball, passing through a hole in the centre of a floating buoy with a shackle at its end, is easily attached to any ship's cable. The buoy always retains its position on the surface of the water, through the hole in which the ball and cable pass. It also forms a buffer between the anchor and its position on the ship's bow when catted, falling naturally into its position on its smooth side to the ship's bow with its flukes or arms outward. An evident advantage is that all ships can swing to wind or tide without fouling anchor or chain, and there is great facility in berthing ships in order when entering any port or harbor.

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All ships commissioning for the Mediterranean station are to be supplied with the magazine rifle.

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The Training Squadron, under the command of Commodore G. L. Atkinson, arrived at Teneriffe on Sunday, and will leave today for Las Palmas, where it will arrive about Dec. 20.

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As a result of further tests with cordite charges, the Ordnance Committee has expressed opinion that quick-firing ammunition filled with cordite for

AT THE STORM KING CLUB

Where Many New-Yorkers Will Spend the Holiday Season.

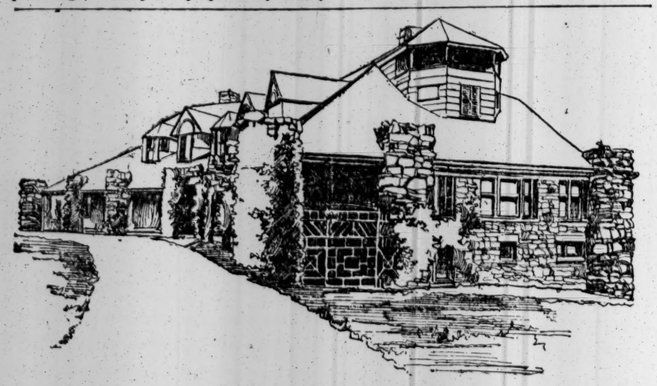
NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION ARRANGED

Beautiful Clubhouse on the Hudson—View from Its Piazzas—Well-Known People Among Its Members.

High up on Storm King Mountain, overlooking the Hudson, stands the home of the Storm King Club. Grim and majestic in its solid masonry, the building reminds one of an old-time castle.

Clustered about the clubhouse are a half-dozen substantial-looking cottages that are the homes at certain seasons of the year of several leading New-York society people. In the Summer the place is the scene of much gayety. In these Winter days the clubhouse is bright and inviting within, for the establishment is always open to the club members.

The quaint old building was erected four years ago, from plans prepared by Henry



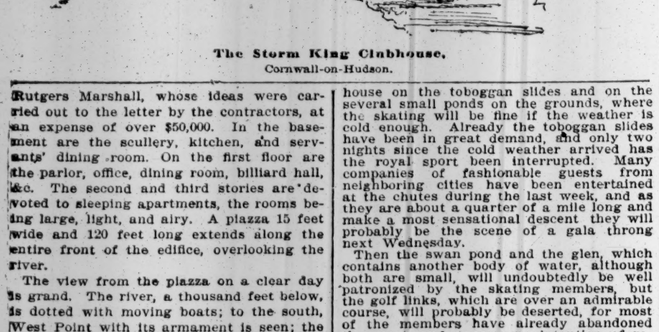
The Storm King Clubhouse.
Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Rutgers Marshall, whose ideas were carried out to the letter by the contractors, at an expense of over $50,000. In the basement are the scullery, kitchen, and servants' dining-room. On the first floor are the parlor, office, dining room, billiard hall, &c. The second and third stories are devoted to sleeping apartments, the rooms being large, light, and airy. A piazza 15 feet wide and 120 feet long extends along the entire front of the edifice, overlooking the river.

The view from the piazza on a clear day is grand. The river, a thousand feet below, is dotted with moving boats; to the south, West Point with its armament is seen; the Sugar Loaf and Crow Nest Mountains appear as small hillocks; to the west are range after range of mountains, extending far back into Orange County; Walden, Montgomery, and the Shawangunk Mountains are to the northwest; nestling at the foot of the mountains is the pretty village of Cornwall, just beyond the bustling City of Newburg; far to the north are the Summer resorts that have made the Smileys wealthy men, Lakes Minnewaska and Mohonk; still further north the cloud-capped Catskills; to the northeast is seen Fishkill and its famous Beaver Mountains, while in the far distance are seen the blue hills of Berkshire.

What a surfeit of God's loveliness! Is it any wonder that Dr. Ledoux and his fellow-clubmen consider it the ideal spot for a Summer home?

Since the house was built a lovely and picturesque driveway has been constructed, leading from the main highway through the club lands to the plateau on which stands the clubhouse. Connected with the clubhouse is a complete livery stable. The



Essex County Country Club,
Hatton Park, West Orange, N. J.

fee charged by the local cabbies to and from trains is the most reasonable to be found anywhere in the State.

The membership of the club is very select and is restricted to 100 active members. Each member pays an initiation fee of $100, and $75 in annual dues. There may also be fifteen honorary members, who shall consist of ministers and officers of the army and navy. At present there are forty-eight active and four honorary members, the latter being Mr. Francis T. Dana, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. On the active membership list appear the names of Capt. Charles S. Jenkins, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Capt. Charles F. Roe, J. Howard Sweetzer, and Mrs. Lawson Valentine.

Among the original members still living are Richard A. Anthony, John M. Cornell, George F. Hodgman, Albert R. Ledoux, E. A. Mathiessen, C. V. V. Powers, William V. V. Powers, James Stillman, and James Wyld. Five have recently joined: F. S. Bangs, E. W. Davey, Mrs. F. T. Jeremiah, Theron G. Strong, and Henry Talmadge.

As the holiday season approaches, preparations are being made by John Hall, the general manager of the club, for a Winter opening and informal reception, the latter to take place on New Year's night. Geisemann's Orchestra, from New-York, has been secured for the music, and Chef Alexander Kern is already laying out his plans for one of the most tempting feasts ever provided at the Storm King. It will be next to impossible to attempt anything in the festive line for Christmas, although guests will begin to arrive on that day in small number. The building will be beautified with mistletoe and holly, and a general warmth of color and of atmosphere will everywhere abound. The dancing will take place in the dining room, on the main floor, which is 19 by 20 feet in size. It connects with the main hall, which is 20 by 20 feet.

Among those who have already signified their intention of being in attendance at the New Year's hop are Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Stevens, Mr. and Mr. G. F. Hodgman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stout, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Ledoux, Percival B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lambert, Henry Talmadge of New-York, Miss Chatfield of Brooklyn, W. V. V. Powers, C. V. V. Powers, and Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Harrison of Cornwall-on-Hudson.

CHRISTMAS AT ESSEX COUNTY CLUB.

Many Entertainments Arranged For by the Members.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 21.—Christmas will in all probability see plenty of activity and good cheer at the palatial home and on the spacious grounds of the Essex County Country Club, in Hatton Park, West Orange, for already the genial steward, Victor da Prate, has enough to make preparations for, and there are any number of members who will probably entertain companies of their friends there during the holiday week, but who never give notice thereof at the club until the eleventh hour. Nevertheless, preparations will be made to accommodate and entertain any number of the club members who may drop in at this historic resort of the clubmen of Essex County, and the interior of the clubhouse is to be profusely and elaborately decorated with the handsomest of Yuletide adornments for the holidays.

The week will begin with a large and brilliant reception on Monday evening, to be given under the patronage of Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. William Barr, Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, Mrs. Henry Graves, Miss Lillie Page Ely, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, and Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel. It will be one of the society events of the season, and is the second of a series to be given by those leaders of society here. For this occasion a very choice collection of palms, evergreens, mistletoe, smilax, and greenhouse plants will compose the decorations, and they will probably be left to serve for the festivities for the remainder of the holiday season. Several hundred guests are to be provided for, and a fine collation will be served, while Lander's orchestra will probably furnish the music for dancing and promenading.

There will be no great social event at the club on Christmas Day, as most of the members will have friends to entertain at their own houses, but there will be any number of informal dinner parties in the afternoon and in the evening, and there will be any amount of fun outside the clubhouse on the toboggan slides and on the several small ponds on the grounds, where the skating will be fine if the weather is cold enough. Already the toboggan slides have been in great demand, and only two nights since the cold weather arrived has the royal sport been interrupted. Many companies of fashionable guests from neighboring cities have been entertained at the chutes during the last week, and as they are about a quarter of a mile long and make a most sensational descent they will probably be the scene of a gala throng next Wednesday.

Then the swan pond and the glen, which contains another body of water, although both are small, will undoubtedly be well patronized by the skating members, but the golf links, which are over an admirable course, will probably be deserted, as most of the members have already abandoned the sport, and express no intention of resuming play until Spring.

On Friday evening Charles E. Souther of South Orange will give a large reception at the clubhouse, and on the following Tuesday night Frederick Marion Wheeler of Montclair will be the host at a brilliant reception which he is to give. These are the only notable social indoor events which are yet booked for the holidays, but there will be many impromptu but nevertheless enjoyable events, just the same.

The clubhouse is most admirably situated on one of the most picturesque of the wooded slopes of the Orange Mountains, and the members include about all the aristocracy in the county. All the distinguished visitors to this vicinity are dined there always, and it is the most popular place for private dinner parties in this section of the country. It is said that Lafayette once dined there when the clubhouse was a private farmhouse, and the officers of the British Army often ride over and stop there in Revolutionary times. It has four handsome parlors connected by folding doors, has fine waxed floors, and is well equipped in every particular.

The officers of the club are: President, Henry A. Page; Vice President, Frederick Frelinghuysen; Secretary, T. H. Powers Farr; Treasurer, R. Wayne Parker. Board of Governors: Gilbert I. Herbert, T. H. Powers Farr, Stephen J. Meeker, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Frank Q. Barstow, Frederick Frelinghuysen, John Marshall, Henry A. Page, R. Wayne Parker, Dr. William Pierson, Henry R. Hammond, John C. Wilmerding, Oscar Willegerod, Col. James E. Fleming, and John P. Rafferty.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' ASSEMBLY

Two Affairs Being Arranged to be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The society people in the army and navy "circle" in Washington have been endeavoring to get up an army and navy assembly for this season. Circulars were recently sent out to officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps proposing that two handsome affairs be given, the functions to take the form of suppers, on which occasion, the circular said, "it is intended to have champagne, terrapin, &c."

The invitations were to be limited to intimate friends of the assemblyites, and were to include, presumably as guests of the organization, the President, the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the military attachés of foreign legations here. The circular explained that officials omitted—such as the Vice President, the remaining Cabinet officers, the Speaker of the House, and the heads of the Congressional Military and Naval Committees—might be invited personally by members.

It now appears by a card just issued that of 250 officers of the navy and 220 officers of the army, only 92 have subscribed to this magnificent entertainment, and it is announced that "the expensive supper features have had to be abandoned on account of the small number subscribing." The entertainment, robbed of its costly accessories, will cost subscribers $15.

Germanic's Passengers On the Umbria.

Many of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria were on the White Star steamer Germanic at the time she struck and sank the steamer Cumbrae in Liverpool Harbor. Among those on board were Oliver Le Boutillier, Mrs. Cary-Elwes, the Rev. Nazzareus Casacca, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Curzon, Dr. H. Woodley Joyce, Major Gen. and Mrs. Sandham, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, the Ven. Archdeacon Moran, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hare. Manager Helmsley of the Hare Comedy Company brought with him sixty members of the company.

Among those who were on the La Bourgogne of the French Line were Mme. O. S. Carré, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hunter, Robert Halter, P. N. Kotnowski, Mr. and Mrs. R. Navarro, Mrs. Van Dusen Reed, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucian P. Valleis.

MACALMONT TO CHALLENGE

May Try to Arrange a Cup Race as Owner of Valkyrie.

GERMAN REGATTAS BEING PLANNED

Artist Wylie's Novel Craft That Can Beat the Cracks—A New 5-Tonner Class on the Solent.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.—Lord Dunraven will be in New-York next week to assist in further inquiry into the shifting of Defender's ballast trim. No one can envy him the trip, and what further purpose can he effect beyond a further ventilation of mutual recriminations it is difficult to see. No doubt it will be proved to every impartial judge that Lord Dunraven's accusations were reckless and uncalled for, but this will not prevent the prejudiced yachtsmen in the English Channel, and even in the Clyde, from harboring their suspicions and expressing them. There are Clyde yachtsmen who will swear that they know it as a fact, that in every race for the America's Cup the Americans bought up the challenger's Captain and crew, and elsewhere the same cantankerous protesters are to be found. According to their own story, some of our yacht Captains have never been honestly beaten in their lives, and, of course, they have only one explanation of an American victory.

By this time Lord Dunraven must have got cooled down, and, on finding how utterly impossible it was to sink the Defender four inches, he will frankly confess his mistake and make amends for his hasty indignation. It is just possible mutual misunderstandings may be dispelled, and there is the impression here that Lord Dunraven would not have returned to New-York without some ulterior object in view.

What this may be is doubtful, but one explanation offered is to the effect that an understanding will be come to as to what terms the New-York Yacht Club would concede in the event of Mr. Harry Macalmont taking over the Valkyrie and issuing a challenge in his own name. Of course, to remove the course from New-York Bay to some distance where excursion steamers could not intrude, would be one stipulation to which the New-York Yacht Club would inevitably turn a deaf ear. What the issue of Lord Dunraven's visit may be is not prognosticated in any way, but there is a hope the visit may aid to lull the recent storm.

The tremendous energy shown by German yachtsmen in organizing yacht clubs and arranging regattas finds a new proof in the extensive programme of German regattas just published. Some of the fixtures are: Hamburger Segel Verein, Alster, May 10; Norddeutscher Regatta Verein, Alster, May 17; Hamburger Segel Verein, Alster, June 7; Hamburger Yacht Club, Elbe, June 13; Norddeutscher Regatta Verein, Elbe, June 14; Imperial Yacht Club, Kiel, June 19; Norddeutscher Regatta Verein, Kiel, June 20; Norddeutscher Regatta Verein, Kiel, June 21; Imperial Yacht Club, Kiel, June 22; Imperial Yacht Club, Eckernforde, June 23; Imperial Yacht Club handicap matches, Kiel, June 24; Norddeutscher Regatta Verein, Travemunde, June 28.

The regattas and matches of the Royal Danish Yacht Club in various ports occupy from July 12 to July 19, after which there will be matches at Gothenburg. Such British yachts as may be present will afterward have time to reach Cowes for the Royal Squadron week there. The Dover regatta, usually held early in June, has occasionally been the starting point for a handicap race to the Ostend regatta, and since this trip is 100 miles on the way to Hamburg, advantage of it will probably be taken this coming season for a contingent of English yachts being present at the Imperial regattas at Kiel.

Some of the Bosom yachtsmen have finally agreed to start a class of racing cutters which will also make comfortable cruisers. Messrs. White Brothers of Itchen Ferry, Southampton, are to be the designers and builders, which rendered the competition of Alfred Payne, Sibbick, and Soper. The cutters are to be five tons displacement or about the same size as our old five-tonners. The dimensions agreed upon are 25 feet load water line, 36 feet over all, 6 feet beam, and 5 feet draught, with 2½ tons lead on the keel, with sails by Ratsy, and Lapthorne Cowes. The price is to be for the boats so completed £250, or say $900, or about £100 less than Clyde prices. Wages are cheaper in the English Channel, but this does not quite explain the wide margin. The boats will be able enough for any weather in the Solent.

Mr. W. L. Wylie, A. R. A., which means Associate of the Royal Academy of London, is a very clever artist, his marine pictures being much admired in the academy. Besides being a clever artist he is a clever sailor and spends much of his time on the sea. He has recently built what is called a "Medway punt," the cost of the hull being from £6 to £8, and with her he has raced against some of the fastest English boats, same size, built for racing, at a cost of £150 to £200, and beaten them. During the past season this boat, called the Sea Maiden, started in races twenty-nine times and got sixteen first prizes and six second prizes. Among other boats she beat was the Herreshoff Wee Win. Mr. Wylie, with a very little help, built the boat, while Mrs. Wylie made the silk lug sail and steered the boat in the races. The boat has a flat bottom made of three planks, and her sides are one broad plank of the New-Zealand Kauri pine. The boat is held together by bronze knees and has a small bronze centre plate. She has a bold bow, but very low aft. She is decked with a water-tight cockpit. In sailing her side and bottom make by their angle a good racing bottom and her crew lays well out to windward.

The Yacht Racing Association's victory over English Channel bumptiousness supplies the yachting humor for Clyde yachtsmen at present, who quite understand the feeling with which the Royal Squadron swells and other titled swells will regard the decision of the association to have all our yacht clubs put on the same level as far as fixtures mutually advantageous can do so. Had the Yacht Racing Association been filled with titled swells the coming conference of all our yacht clubs to arrange harmonious fixtures would probably not have been called, but yacht clubs are properly represented in the association by scientific and practical yachtsmen, conditions for election within the titled members of our yacht clubs do not usually fulfill. In consequence of this the Royal Squadron regattas, even, are regulated by a lot of "common fellows," with only a chance title among them. As a feeble remonstrance, the squadron, however, intimates in its regatta programmes that against its handicaps there is "no appeal." Other yacht clubs do not publish this childish intimation, but permit their handicaps, as well as other decisions, to be reviewed, and, if wrong, vetoed by the Yacht Racing Association. But the "House of Lords" will not have the veto applied to its decisions.

Referring to the fashion here of hunting after Earls and Lords for yacht club Commodores, and the droll incidents which arise from their incompetence, a good joke is reported as to the Dublin Bay Regatta, where a Lord was the incompetent Commodore. A ready-witted young Irishman was aboard a ten-tonner coming down for the starting line in a rare breeze. The yacht was bound to be over the line before the starting gun fired, but the Irishman was level with the difficulty, and shouted, "Fire, my Lord!" His Lordship cried, "Fire!" and the gun went off as the yacht was on the line, and got away right some seconds before right time. Had she crossed the starting line without the gun she must have turned back for another start, since by our rules a yacht cannot start over the line without either a gun of a flag.

But this Irishman himself knew as much about navigation as the Commodore, since he had not found out that a couple of compasses put alongside each other spoil one another. He started from Kingston for the Clyde with a five-tonner, and an Irishman for "a crew" who could handle a horse, but hadn't picked up how to handle a yacht. With a fair wind for the passage the cutter was making short miles up the Irish coast past Howth, and as far as the Rockabill Light, when the wind began to harden down. It was time to take a course to steer by in the darkness, and the compass was brought on deck to take the course from the lighthouse. Neither the owner nor the Captain thought the compass was correct, and the second compass was laid alongside it to check it. The needles in both, being mutually affected, were going different ways. "What's to be done, Sir?" exclaimed the Captain. "The compasses are of no darned use. Let's go back to Howth and get a good one." And back the yacht was sailed to Howth, where a compass was borrowed that had taken ships round the world. With a good reaching breeze the cutter started next day, and was abreast of Belfast Looh by sundown. The course was set by the borrowed compass, but the others were put alongside to check it. Of course they all went different ways, and the whole three were condemned. But the cutter reached the Clyde all safe next day, no one knew how, but since she had been built on the Clyde, Patrick explained, "it was natural she should know her way home."

The steam yachts already en route for the Mediterranean are meeting with terrible weather. We have had a week of southwesterly and southerly gales, which means a head sea and wild weather in the Bay of Biscay. Around our own coasts the weather has been doing great damage and blowing down newly built houses—a very unusual accident in this country, where stone masonry prevails. The Mediterranean regatta contingent from this country does not start till February, but there is the promise of quite a representative squadron. The 1, 2.5 and 5 raters will be carried out on the decks of steamers, quite a new departure in the Mediterranean carrying trade. The Dakota, with her fin unshipped, will probably be there, but there is no hint that the Niagara is to fly her fighting flag and sweep the seas.

The Emperor of Germany purchased Herreshoff's Wenonah, and he may send her to wipe out the 2.5 class. The Emperor's dislike for American ideas even extends to Indian names, and the Wenonah's name has been changed. The French canals are too shallow even for our 5-raters, but steam launches can make a passage, and a good many of this class will, no doubt, start from the English Channel, where they have become very fashionable.

ATHLETICS AT PENNSYLVANIA.

Harvard's Invitation for Dual Games Will Be Accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Athletics at Pennsylvania have been very dull in the last week, through the fact that the organization of the various athletic committees to govern sport in its many branches at Pennsylvania has not as yet been completed. In each instance the alumni and undergraduate directors have been appointed for the ensuing year, but none of the committees have as yet chosen their Chairmen and are accordingly unable to transact business. There is much to be considered and definitely settled in every branch of sport, particularly in track athletics, and the organization in all the committees will certainly be completed this week.

Harvard's invitation to contest in dual athletic games on the track next year will unquestionably be accepted, though much interesting discussion will doubtless ensue upon the question of eligibility at the two colleges. The eligibility discussion which is likely to follow is the one which has been brought up in football between the two institutions. Pennsylvania has permitted graduates of other colleges to play upon its teams for four years after they have served the year of probation which both colleges insist upon. Harvard, on the other hand, allows graduates of other colleges to contest for her three years after the year of probation, including the time which they played at other colleges.

For instance, a man, such as Garfield, who has played at Williams and gone to Harvard, can play at Harvard only four years, including the time spent at another institution. In Garfield's case, he was completely cut off, since he played at Williams four years. The difference which is made in this case is the result of conditions in Pennsylvania and in New-England, which are radically different. In other respects the rules of the two colleges are identical.

Pennsylvania is fed almost entirely by men from other colleges in Pennsylvania who have taken a sort of preparatory course to technical instruction or professional studies at Pennsylvania. Very few preparatory schools are feeders to the university, since the academic department plays a comparatively small part in the university teaching. That is to say, the proportion of academic to technical students is very much smaller than at Harvard, Yale, or any other of the larger colleges.

This does not necessarily mean that the men are better prepared physically than either Yale or Harvard because of any preliminary training received at other colleges, since, in point of fact, at the institutions in Pennsylvania the athletic development is much less than at the preparatory schools of New-England, particularly Andover, Exeter, and St. Paul's. Andover, Exeter, and St. Paul's annually turn out teams which are far superior to any turned out by a Pennsylvania institution, except in very occasional instances. As a consequence, Harvard is fed by a number of New-England preparatory schools and academies which turn out men better equipped physically than are any of the men who come to Pennsylvania from the Pennsylvania colleges. Since men from other colleges serve the year of probation at Pennsylvania, and this is thought to be by the Pennsylvania Faculty a sufficient guarantee of bona fides, it is considered by the Pennsylvania Faculty that they should be permitted to compete in athletics at Pennsylvania as long as they may remain at the institution, not in excess of the usual four years.

The fact has come to light recently that Harvard's insistence on this point was not due so much, as claimed, to the fact that Brooke had played for five years, (since it was recognized that his development was entirely due to coaching and training at Pennsylvania,) as to the fact that certain unscrupulous enemies of Pennsylvania had circulated among Harvard students and athletes charges that Pennsylvania contemplated importing in the coming year two prominent athletes from a smaller Pennsylvania institution. The charge, coming as it did from the coach of the college where these players were at that time contesting in athletics, was naturally given credence by Harvard athletes, and the relations between the two colleges became slightly strained thereby. It has been since learned by Pennsylvania that these statements were made, and a letter was immediately dispatched to Lafayette College, the institution in question. This communication called forth a reply from Prof. March of the Faculty Athletic Committee, denying the truth of the charge.

A statement has also been procured from Mr. Barclay, one of the men named, that no pecuniary offer of any shape or form has been received by him from any one to enter the University of Pennsylvania or play upon its team.

The settlement of the eligibility question is anxiously awaited at Pennsylvania. It is believed by Pennsylvania students, that the university is entirely in the right in the matter, and that further restrictions should not be put upon her. However, she is ready to abide by any equitable or reasonable decision which shall be reached by the authorities of the two institutions, and to await the settlement ultimately of the question by the future.

The question as to the eligibility of Williams and Brooke upon next year's team has led to the postponement of the usual election for Captain. Williams, if eligible, will certainly be elected; otherwise it is probable that Jack Minds will be chosen. An election will likely take place some time next week.

No decision has been reached in the rowing question. The coaching will certainly be left to Capt. Bull, and no change in the crews is made. It is likely that Pennsylvania's policy will not differ much from that adopted last year. She is strongly in favor of a five-cornered race, which shall include all the colleges, and of a freshman race with the same crews. This matter, however, depends upon Harvard's position for settlement. The freshmen have already begun training for their races, one of which will certainly be with Cornell, while the 'Varsity will likely begin early next week.

Scottish-Americans, 7; Thistles, 1.

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Referee—R. Stockton, International Athletic Club. Linesmen—W. Spence for Scottish-Americans, J. McCrea for New-York Thistles. Goals kicked—Hill, (3,) McCulloch, (2,) Gafney, and Wilson for Scottish-Americans; Handley for New-York Thistles.

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Chief Constructor Hichborn sounded this note of warning in his annual report, and Secretary Herbert has made reference to it in his report, but the department deems the conditions too serious to intrust Congress to render aid by the regular methods. If an emergency should arise the Secretary will present the matter in the light of an urgency.

The Boston Ancients Going to London.

From The Boston Journal.

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"Just say," said the jolly Captain, "that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, having made up its mind to make a tour in England, is going right along about its business, and will sail out of Boston Harbor, with colors flying, bound for Liverpool; and say, too, that we shall carry the American flag, and—"

"Pipe of peace," suggested the reporter.

"Certainly, Sir; we will carry nothing else but peace and good will," said the Captain, as if the "Ancients" could carry anything else.

Bicycles.

Pierce CYCLES
TRIED AND TRUE

We have discontinued the manufacture of the QUEEN CITY BICYCLES, but have on hand a limited number of boys' and girls' sizes and offer

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FOR BOYS. Light weight, pneumatic tire bicycles, 20-inch frames, for "five-years-olds," and larger sizes for larger boys.

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CYCLIST BOWLERS SHIFT

Leading Competitors Change Positions in The Times Average Contests.

OLOZAGA AHEAD IN NEW-JERSEY

Two Ties in the Club Competition of the Metropolitan Tournament—The Situation in the Brooklyn Series.

There was plenty of interest shown in the three wheelmen's bowling tournaments last week, some of which was occasioned by a shifting about of the names in the percentage list. This was not the result of any improvement in play, for that has remained just about the same in both the team and individual contests. In the latter THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S highest-average medals are the incentive, and the leading competitors are striving hard to hold their positions.

Sawyer of the Golden Rod Wheelmen is leading in the Metropolitan Association tournament. He held that coveted position last week, and has not played since, owing to sickness. His average, therefore, which is for two games, remains at 196½. Wilkins of the Golden Rods has taken second place from Starrett of the Jersey Citys, who has rolled in more games than any other competitor in the list. The former's average is 183½, being calculated on two games.

The third man is Reardon of the Catholic Club of Jersey City. He has played in four games and secured an average of 180½. Starrett, the Jersey City Club's star, is in fourth place, with a record of 175½ for four games, and Count Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, who was third the week previous, is now fifth, having an average for four games of 173½.

While he has lost ground in the Metropolitan tourney the Count has gained the lead in the New-Jersey Wheelmen's series, in which his team also competes. His most formidable opponent appears to be Harry Taylor, the crack of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, who was leading two weeks ago. Taylor is a wonderful bowler for his years, being remarkably accurate and delivering a very swift ball. The Count's lead over Taylor is very small.

In the Long Island tournament "Sam" McElroy continues to be the favorite for THE TIMES's medal. The feature of his work is steadiness, and all the Liberty Wheelmen "rooters" regard him as a sure winner.

Competition for the Brooklyn League has been quite active. Two teams are now tied for first place in the Metropolitan tournament, namely, the Jersey City's and Tourists, each having won five games and lost one. The Golden Rods and Catholics are tied for second place, with three won and one lost, while the Atalantas are fifth in line, with four won and two lost. The Harlems and Greenwichs have yet to win a game.

The Union County Roadsters are still holding the position of honor in the New-Jersey League, and will begin the new year at the head of the list, unless otherwise it is probable that Jack Minds will be chosen. An election will likely take place some time next week.

No decision has been reached in the rowing question. The coaching will certainly be left to Capt. Bull, and no change in the crews is made. It is likely that Pennsylvania's policy will not differ much from that adopted last year. She is strongly in favor of a five-cornered race, which shall include all the colleges, and of a freshman race with the same crews. This matter, however, depends upon Harvard's position for settlement. The freshmen have already begun training for their races, one of which will certainly be with Cornell, while the 'Varsity will likely begin early next week.

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SPORTING GOODS.

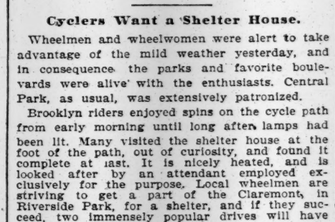
Suitable Christmas Presents

Peck & Snyder's Celebrated ICE SKATES Per pair. 50c. to $4.00

Spalding's Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball, $5.00

BOXING GLOVES, INDIAN CLUBS, DUMB-BELLS, PUNCHING BAGS

Sweaters, all kinds and prices. Clothing for all sports.



BICYCLES. MEN'S WOMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS', $25 TO $100.

Thousands of Other Suitable Presents.

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tions for berths will be notified of any change time can be made, in which event all applications in time of departure from the above cities. The rate, Boston to Chicago, is $21; double berth in sleeping car, $5.50. From New-York to Chicago, $17; double berth, $5. Certificates of purchase of these tickets should be taken from the selling agent, passenger stating that he is going to the National Cycle Show. Upon presentation of these certificates, when vised and countersigned by the agent at the show in Chicago, the ticket agents at Chicago will sell a return trip ticket for one third the regular fare.

Applications addressed to C. W. Foudrinier, 44 Stanhope Street, Boston, and A. A. Smith, 300 Washington Street, Boston, will receive prompt attention. Applications for accommodations from New-York should be addressed to C. A. Sheehan, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue. Mr. Sheehan having organized many parties of this kind in the past and personally conducted them, courteous treatment and excellent service are assured.

Cycle Club's Jolly Music Ride.

A jolly party of members of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn enjoyed a music ride at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening. All the colored lights in the big drill room were ablaze, giving a very pretty effect to the scene. There was one collision and a badly damaged wheel. The riders escaped injury. Some of those seen awheel were Miss Packard, F. H. Blossom, E. M. Packard, John Sutton, Mr. Tilton, C. D. Smithers, E. J. Scrimser, Dr. William Jarvie, J. R. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tuttle, H. R. Brown, Miss Von Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Balch, Miss Olive Burris, Carl Turner, George Jarvie, Miss Jarvie, Miss Howard, George Turner, Miss Gwendolyn Burris, Graham Blandy, Miss Frances Oakley, W. Beardsley Judson, William Richards, R. B. Baker, F. R. Morse, Mrs. Fanny Oakey, and Edwin Packard.

A New Club to be Formed.

A very promising organization bids fair to reward the efforts of Secretary James C. Young of the Madison Square Garden Company to form a club composed largely of wheeling enthusiasts employed in that big amusement place. It is proposed to formally organize during, or immediately following the coming cycle show.

A score of well-known people not associated with the garden have expressed a desire to join, and the prospects are that the club will start off under very favorable auspices. Others who may wish to belong to the Garden Cycle Club, as it will be called, should notify Antonio Pellegrini, Executive Office, Madison Square Garden, at once. This club will present many advantages, which Mr. Pellegrini will relate upon application. The Organizing Committee comprises W. Paxson, H. Hatzel, R. Bissell, A. McKeon, and Mr. Pellegrini.

Cyclers Want a Shelter House.

Wheelmen and wheelwomen were alert to take advantage of the mild weather yesterday, and in consequence the parks and favorite boulevards were alive with the enthusiasts. Central Park, as usual, was extensively patronized.

Brooklyn riders enjoyed spins on the cycle path from early morning until long after lamps had been lit. Many visited the shelter house at the foot of the path, out of curiosity, and found it complete at last. It is nicely heated, and is looked after by an attendant employed exclusively for the purpose. Local wheelmen are striving to get a part of the Claremont, in Riverside Park, for a shelter, and if they succeed, two immensely popular drives will have extra inducements for cold weather cyclists.

Greenwich Wheelmen's Mileage.

The principal competitors in the Greenwich Wheelmen's mileage contest and their records for the season are as follows: "Joe" Smith, 7,254; "Gus" Lipman, 5,205; William Whepley, 4,853; "Abe" Lipman, 4,322; W. H. Owens, 4,126; C. S. Henshaw, 4,096; E. B. Heyes, 3,940; J. E. Souder, 3,850; C. Heidt, 3,750; Oscar Hedstrom, 3,574; "Al" Greene, 3,560; J. L. Dutton, 3,546; P. Bours, 3,395; C. Heyes, 3,300; C. Olderstardt, 3,195; H. Dawson, 2,960; S. Neill, 2,840; R. Elwood, 2,690; W. Lozier, 2,330; W. McNally, 2,540. The total mile

MEN THE SHOPPERS NEED

All Sorts of Toys Are Sold at Prices From Two to Fifty Cents.

HOLIDAY SCENES IN FULTON STREET

Push Cart Peddlers and Their Ways—Jacob's Ladder and McGinty's Sea Voyage on the Same Principle.

There isn't more of a holiday spot anywhere in the city. It is full of noise and toys, and all the shoppers are men. It resembles, more than anything else, in a nice, clean, Christmas way, Hester Street on market day, but it is only Fulton Street a few days before Christmas.

More fun can be bought on Fulton Street for a quarter at this time of the year than anywhere else in the country. The oldest, most brilliant, and most reliable ten-cent store is eclipsed by the fakirs of downtown New-York.

They line one side of the street and make a brilliant kaleidoscope of form and color. The fakirs furnish the color, and the police the kaleidoscope effect, with the perpetual motion which comes from their constant "move on."

The up-town shopping districts are patronized almost entirely by women. The down-town regions belong to the men. They stand at different times during the day two and three deep in front of the pushcarts and their holiday goods. They are of all ages and classes, ranging from the very small and dirty urchin to the proprietor or professional man.

The variety of holiday goods exposed for sale is very great. Here is where you find the "one-dollar mechanical toy for a quarter," according to the merchant who is disposing of the wares. They are among the most expensive goods. The maximum price upon the whole range of articles is a quarter, and the minimum 3 cents.

A wheel of fortune, a lanternlike affair, which spins around with great rapidity, showing a variety of pictures, is only "three cents, two for five." The man who has struck an original idea does a good business. He has a sign on his cart over a box of little Japanese dolls, "Boy and girl," also, "Two for five."

Young lady Japanese dolls, not much more common in this country than real Japanese young women, and the small couples with their eyes bandaged with soft Japanese paper as they came from their native land, sell well.

The man in the moon is a Japanese gentleman who also costs 5 cents. His home is in a tiny square box, where he remains until a little gentle blowing through two small pipes at one side of the box sends his round, flat, moon-shaped paper face a foot or more up into the air.

"See the farmer kick the dog in the neck, only 5 cents!" a dozen more boys and men are calling in the stereotyped tones of the street. There are no ethics of refinement in Fulton Street, and the farmer and the dog attract equal attention. They are mounted upon a wooden block. The farmer is a cheerful-looking individual in blue trousers, a red shirt, yellow hat, blue suspenders and hat band. The dog is a ferocious-looking beast, with a savage mouth, and a coat in which the colors of the man's wearing apparel—red, yellow and blue—are delicately blended. With a motion of the fakir's finger, by a simple mechanical contrivance, the farmer's foot rises and hits the dog, which vanishes, apparently, into nowhere, but really to the underside of the board.

"The one-dollar mechanical toys for 25 cents" are of several varieties. There is a Chinese cooley drawing in a small carriage a woman whose nationality is uncertain, but who carries in her lap a small infant wrapped up very much as Indian squaws do their babies.

When wound up, the Chinaman, the lady, and the baby are vehemently propelled by some internal force many times the length of the cart. A despairing donkey also gallops frantically along, after the same fashion, drawing behind him a foreign-looking milk cart and a figure, which may be an English soldier, sits sedately upon a cart drawn by an ostrich.

Jacob and his ladder, and McGinty, in his progress to the sea, are both literally interpreted by the Fulton Street toy vendors. Some license is used in the interpretation of both. For instance, it has never before been known in history that Jacob's ladder was ever used as a passageway for Jacob himself. Then, again, as the ladder extended from earth to heaven, and Jacob was on the earth below, he would naturally have gone up. However, philosophy has not upset the holiday market by any irrational reasoning.

The Jacob of Fulton Street is a jolly looking old gentleman, with a gray beard, his arms extended on each side. The rungs of the ladder are marked out on a wooden board. At the end of each rung, on each side, is a pin, which stands out from the board. The Jacob is placed at the top of the ladder, which is perpendicular, with an outstretched arm on each of the two top pins. From these he descends, evidently of his own free will, to the bottom of the ladder.

The fascinating up-and-down see saw motion with which he does this, first one arm and then another on a pin, can only be appreciated by those who have seen it.

McGinty travels according to the same principles, the only difference being that his ladder is shorter and he is a younger and smaller man. The novelty about this is that it was probably never known before that Mr. McGinty, on his famous journey to the bottom of the sea, traveled by ladder. Both gentlemen travel so rapidly and with such intrepidity down their respective ladders that they fall flat on their faces on reaching the bottom. The patriarch being the largest as to ladder and person, retails for 10 cents, while Mr. McGinty can be bought for half that amount.

The small African and the cocoanut tree which figure in a "Stanley novelty" interest an appreciative audience. There is a tin tree in this, with a cluster of leaves at the top of a long trunk. At the bottom is a small tin African with a basket on his head, clasping the trunk. When the pulleys are in place, each time that the cocoanut, which is of iron, is hung to a hook just under the leaves, the little black man at the bottom of the tree climbs rapidly up and carries the nut down on his head. All this for 5 cents.

A toy to match the farmer and his dog is a clown. "Every time you hit the bull's-eye the nigger comes up," the vender cries. With a ball secured by an elastic he makes a shot at the clown's feet, and up jumps the "nigger" behind him.

There are any number of little Christmas trees, and on the cart with each one a supply of tree trimmings in Japanese goods. There are elephants, crocodiles, tiny Japanese lanterns and parasols, chickens and owls, all for 2 cents each—"fifteen varieties, one of each for a quarter."

The birds are of the impressionist style. There are blue, pink, and yellow owls, with gray wings, combination blue and orange owls, and a chicken in beautiful rose pink.

There are books and games, bagatelle boards for a "dime and a half," brilliant handkerchiefs and a man selling women's fur boas for 50 and 75 cents, has one around his neck to advertise it. The trick-card man, who sells two packages of cards for 5 cents, does a good business and attracts a big crowd.

The most magnificent thing on the street is a big diamond as large as a half dollar on a sidewalk stand—a stud which cost 50 cents, with rings half the size for 25 cents.

These things are lost sight of in the great attraction of McGinty, the ostrich tram, the mouth organs, and the other dolls. Probably the very small and dirty boy wandering around with two Japanese toys, just alike, in his hand would not take a diamond for a gift. Perhaps he didn't take the toys in that way. No one asks, and he doesn't tell.

Assaulted an Auctioneer.

A young man who gave his name as Joseph Johnson of Newark, N. J., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having feloniously assaulted David Lindenbaum, an auctioneer, of 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street.

Lindenbaum said that, according to his orders, his clerks on Saturday afternoon were removing from the auction room two reporters from a trade journal, who were taking notes of all he said, and who had refused to leave the place when ordered to do so, when Johnson had reached over and struck him on the head with an umbrella.

Johnson frankly admitted that he had struck Lindenbaum. He declared that he had been carried away by the impulse of the moment, then he had seen the two reporters so roughly handled. Magistrate Kudlich held him in $500 bail for trial.

Mrs. Wiswall Came Without Money from Alabama—Her Child Ill.

A neatly but poorly dressed woman, carrying a child in her arms, was found in West Street yesterday afternoon and taken to the Leonard Street Police Station. There it was found that her babe was sick and she was in a destitute condition.

She said she had come from Bridgeport, Ala., and was on her way to her husband, Willie Wiswall, who was ill at Fort Edward, N. Y., and who had sent for her to come on for Christmas, but, unfortunately, sent no money.

Mrs. Wiswall got as far as this city by the kindness of the train hands. Her child, Jennie, is only two years old.

Mrs. Wiswall and Jennie were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Fine Arts.

Greater New-York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59&60th Sts.

Fine Art Galleries OF

Oil Paintings and Water Colors.

"The enjoyment of song or sound passes in a moment; its waves die upon the air and our ears catch their last echo, while the view of a picture with all its beauty and meaning remains to all eternity."—Hamerton.

An early visit to our Art Gallery will not only be a pleasure, but also a profit. Here is an excellent opportunity to secure choice works of art at a low price. We call your attention to the following:

The First Prize,	Original by	O. Weller	$30
The Brook,	"	T. Van Essen	40
A Hazy Day,	"	O. Somer	48
Landscape,	"	Arth. Hoeber	50
Landscape,	"	Th. Martin	50
A Rock, Coast,	"	O. McHenry	50
Low Tide	"	Villalva	85
Guitar Girl,	"	Narbona	90

In handsome Gold Frames and Shadow Boxes.
Special for this week: Exhibition of

"English Water Colors" by John Faulkner.

Open evenings until 10 o'clock. Take Elevator 6th floor to ART GALLERIES.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, 85 Liberty St., Near Broadway.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND Home Decorations. ALSO.

Artist Proof Etchings. NOW ON EXHIBITION, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE SCHENCK ART GALLERY, 85 LIBERTY ST., NEAR BROADWAY, ON Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 23, 24. AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

Please Notice Hour of Sale.

Lost and Found.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of LADY'S GOLD WATCH, to which was attached a small link gold chain, tarnished silver rowboat, and common watch key; lost early Friday morning in vicinity of Columbus Av. and 81st St. Pawnbrokers and others please notify A. ACKERMAN, 10 East 14th St., Room 25.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, per steamship Grangense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Kaffir Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haitien, and San Domingo, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon.

WEDNESDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil direct, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 9:30 AM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Dec. 31,	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4,	10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7,	10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 11,	10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14,	10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18,	10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25,	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM	†Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM	†F. Bismarck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Fürst Bismarck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

1. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Egyptian Nile.

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES (and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS	Dec. 25	PARIS	Jan. 15
ST. LOUIS	Jan. 1	NEW-YORK	Jan. 22
ST. PAUL	Jan. 8	ST. PAUL	Jan. 29

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND	Dec. 25	BERLIN	Jan. 8
Southwark,	Jan. 1. 10 AM	WESTERNLAND	Jan. 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN	Monday, Dec. 23
SEMINOLE	Wednesday, Dec. 25
COMANCHE (new)	Friday, Dec. 27

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

UNION TICKET OFFICES.

Tickets to Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico, Cuba, and all coastwise ports at lowest rates with best accommodations.

SPECIAL CRUISES

to the Orient by s. s. "Fuerst Bismarck" on January 28. To the West Indies by Red Cross S. S. Company's steamers "Madiana," Jan. 22; "Orinoco," Feb. 5; "Carribbee," Feb. 15, and "Madiana," Feb. 26, 1896. Descriptive programmes and all information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth. Telephone 446 B, 38th St.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 A.M. | Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé...Sat., Jan. 4, 3 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; first cabin, $100 and upward; second cabin, $45 and $50; steerage, $25. Special train leaves Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) at 10:30 A. M. Saturdays, connecting with steamer's sailing. Buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN S. CREW EXPRESS. FIRST CLASS STEAMER LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)

Duration of round trip, about two months. Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

WHITE STAR LINE.

No sailing Dec. 25.		Germanic, Jan. 22,	10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 1,	10 AM	Teutonic, Jan. 29,	10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8,	10 AM	Britannic, Feb. 5,	10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15,	10 AM	Majestic, Feb. 12,	10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA	Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
AFRIDI	Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU	Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Jan. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 4 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ADVANCE, Dec. 30. FINANCE, Jan. 10.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMPOLD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
C. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Excursions.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave New-York and Philadelphia Feb. 12 and March 11, 1896.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New-York and Philadelphia Jan. 28, Feb. 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896.

WASHINGTON.

Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New-York and Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1895; Jan. 16, Feb. 6 and 27, March 19, April 2 and 23, and May 14, 1896.

OLD POINT COMFORT TOURS, Richmond and Washington,

will leave New-York and Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1895; Jan. 23, Feb. 20, and March 12, 1896.

Detailed itineraries will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New-York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass'r Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Asst. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P.M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 296 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN J. TOUCEY, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Station. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:15 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,828 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily:

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P.

OUTLOOK IN WALL STREET

Bankers and Brokers Busy Discussing the Situation.

INTERESTED GROUPS IN THE HOTELS

Hope Expressed that Congress May Take Some Action—Condemnation for the Silver Senators.

Bankers and brokers who have been having such trying times in Wall Street for the last few days spent yesterday discussing the prospects for to-day and this week. At the hotels where they usually congregate more than on ordinary occasions were to be found.

One topic widely discussed was the editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday morning, advising Wall Street to pay less attention to the Venezuelan question and more to the question of putting the finances of the Nation on a sounder basis. General approval of this advice was expressed.

There was little news from London on which to base opinions as to what would be the course of events to-day. No private cablegrams were received, it was said, to show whether London would continue the effort to create a panic in American bonds and securities.

The Windsor was a centre for the bankers. More were assembled there than at any other hotel in the city. Among them were many men well known in the financial world. There were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, R. T. Wilson, Isidor Wormser, Washington E. Connor, H. B. Combs, and Samuel L. Post.

The view taken of the situation was not gloomy. Ex-Gov. Flower and Mr. Wilson were particularly inclined to take a cheerful view. Gratification was expressed that Congress was to be in session. Some had hope that something might be done toward following out the suggestions of President Cleveland.

When mention was made of the attitude of the silver Senators as likely to obstruct legislation, it was declared that the silver Senators were very plainly working to throw the country on a silver basis. One prominent Republican banker said:

"This is no time for party politics. A popular bond issue and the 25 per cent. increase in the tariff could be carried through if the gold Democratic and Republican Senators would join hands. They should drop their politics for the instant, become nonpartisans, and push through such a measure. They should think of their country first and their party afterward. I believe that before Congress finishes its holiday session something of this kind will be done. By only just such a combination of gold Democrats and gold-Republicans can quick and advantageous measures be passed at Washington.

"There is plenty of gold in the country. There is certainly $700,000,000, part of which is held by the people. These hoarders also should be stirred up in the event of a popular bond being issued. These hoarders are looking for a premium on gold. They and all hands should become patriots and 'out' with their gold without the slightest hesitation."

Many well-known bankers did not care to be quoted on the situation. Among them were J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont, and John A. Stewart.

WHISKY TRUST'S AFFAIRS.

Present Condition and Prospects of the Property Explained.

In view of the sharp break in the stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company in Saturday's market, President S. M. Rice, in response to a request from a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES for some facts as to the condition of the property, made the following statement:

"I have been West, engrossed in the development of the business of the company and the winding up of the receivership. The receiver has left in his hands upward of $1,000,000 of cash and cash assets, which are about to be turned over to the new company. The reorganization is now about completed, and the Reorganization Committee is preparing to turn over the new securities to the stockholders. The new mortgage of $2,000,000, which was recorded last week, will be the first charge on the property. The real estate in Chicago alone is worth more than that sum, and the mortgage covers the entire properties of the new company. It will be remembered that $4 in bonds per share is to be returned to the stockholders for the assessment paid.

"The business of the new company is now on a firm basis, and its earning capacity is being fully developed. There is absolute harmony in the trade, and all distilling and distilling interests are working together. The distilling business has never been in so satisfactory a condition since the early days of the Western Export Association, in 1883. All distillers, equally with ourselves, are making good profits and a handsome return on their invested capital. General trade conditions never looked brighter. Owing to the very low price of corn, the company is making a much larger profit than I expected, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the full dividend will be earned for the preferred stock, besides a handsome surplus for the common.

"We have just purchased, on highly favorable terms, the Woolner Distillery lands, the most valuable in Peoria, as I deemed it advisable that the company should own this fee absolutely. The title to this passed on Friday. It should be borne in mind that when the receivers were appointed on Jan. 28, 1895, the stock sold at 8. This was the bankrupt quotation, with a possible assessment of $10 per share, endless litigation and a trade war staring it in the face. On Saturday the stock touched $8, and this quotation means $4 per share when the value of the new bond is deducted, and this after the complete reorganization of the property, all litigation at an end, the company strongly fortified with ample assets, with the trade condition never better, and the ability of the company to make money settled beyond a question.

"In these times I presume it is idle to speak of the intrinsic value or merit of a security, but Saturday's quotations for a stock about to enter the list of dividend-paying securities seems to me an absurdity, which undoubtedly will correct itself with a return of reason to the investing public."

Early Advertisers.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

It is generally believed, by the simple and unlearned, that the art of advertising is of comparatively modern invention, but a very slight study of the subject will be sufficient to convince the inquirer that it is, in point of fact, one of the most ancient of all the civilized arts. Indeed, the first advertisement was probably coeval with the first man, who had something to dispose of, or with the first woman who wanted something she had not got. It seems not impossible that the serpent tempted Eve to partake of the apple by means of a "puff paragraph," setting forth the merits of the fruit as a complexion beautifier. Be that as it may, the uses of advertisement were known at a very early date to the Israelites, who were accustomed to placard the streets of their cities with the utterances of Kings and prophets. The ancient Greeks, too, were much given to advertisement, chiefly through the medium of the town crier, who, however, was not permitted to offend the ears of the citizens with his proclamation unless he were accompanied by a musician to give him the correct pitch. The fact that property had been stolen or damaged was made known by means of curses, inscribed upon sheets of lead, which were affixed to the statues of infernal deities in the temple, the vengeance of the gods being thus invoked upon the persons who had stolen or injured the advertiser's goods. A rider was usually added, to the effect that should the property be returned, or recompense be paid, the owner would intercede with the gods for a remission of the punishment.

The Romans also made use of the town crier to proclaim laws, victories, or sales, and the walls of the streets were covered with notices painted in black or red, or inscribed upon terra-cotta slabs, and let into the pillars on either side of houses and shops. Many of these wall advertisements were found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, among the most interesting being the announcements of the gladiatorial games, containing promises that shelter would be provided in case of rain, and that the sand would be watered should the weather be exceptionally warm.

MUST START A BRIDGE BY JAN. 1

War Department's Final Notice to Procrastinating Kings and Queens Supervisors.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 22.—This city is connected with Brooklyn by a rickety drawbridge that spans Newtown Creek from Vernon Avenue, this place, to Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. The bridge is a busy highway of travel, hundreds of working people and teams crossing it nearly every hour of the day. Every once in a while the bridge machinery breaks down, and when it is not broken it turns so slowly as to be in every sense a hindrance to both navigation and travel.

The War Department, over two years ago, notified the Boards of Supervisors of Queens and Kings Counties, which control the bridge, that it was an obstruction to navigation, and that, unless it was immediately replaced by a structure that did not encroach upon the waterway, it would be removed by that department.

Since that notification the Supervisors of the two counties have held both public hearings and special meetings to decide upon what kind of a bridge should be built over the creek. One Supervisor thought a tunnel would be better than a bridge. He introduced a bill in the Legislature authorizing the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars for a tunnel, and naming himself and a few friends as Commissioners to spend the public money. The bill passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor.

A committee of Supervisors subsequently took a tour around the country to inspect other bridges, and on their return a lift bridge was considered. They saw one in Chicago, and liked it.

There were others who still favored a tunnel, and still others who favored different styles of bridges. So varied were the opinions of the Supervisors and those immediately interested that for a time it looked as if the creek would either have to be filled in or a line of boats established to convey pedestrians and teams across the 100 feet of waterway.

The Supervisors have kept on meeting at irregular intervals to discuss bridges. Once they asked for bids for a lift bridge that would combine with the pleasures of a balloon ascension the duties of a bridge. The lowest bid received was in excess of $400,000, and the economical element in both boards, fearful of their chances of a re-election should they authorize the expenditure of so much money for one bridge, defeated the awarding of the contract.

While the Supervisors have been consuming time trying to devise a means of crossing Newtown Creek, without imperilling their chances of being shelved politically, the War Department has become tired of delay, and both boards have been officially notified that unless the work of removing the old bridge is commenced by Jan. 1, the War Department will remove the bridge and erect a new one in its place at the expense of Queens and Kings Counties. It is expected that the Supervisors will hold an early meeting, and at last take some definite action in the matter. Business men on both sides of the creek are in arms over the prospective loss of trade.

USUAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS

Fifty-eight Violations of the Sunday Laws —Fined for Selling Pickles—Fight with a Policeman.

There was the usual tug of war yesterday between the liquor sellers and the police in regard to enforcement of the Sunday excise law, the liquor dealers resorting to all the tricks and manoeuvres that they knew to sell their wares to the thirsty without being caught by the officers of the law, and the police watching them closely and arresting them whenever an opportunity to do so presented itself.

In the lower part of Third Avenue the larger saloons and liquor stores had their curtains up, and to all appearances were not doing business, but in the upper portion many saloons had their curtains down, and there were other indications that customers who managed to slip in got their wants supplied.

The police have apparently stopped interfering with flower sellers. They say that they will not bother with these people unless complaints are made, and citizens who promenade the streets evidently have no feeling against them, so that flowers are sold openly in stores and on street stands.

George Billings, whose saloon is at 861 Columbus Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Second Street, has been known as a persistent violator of the excise law. He was making use of the flat above his saloon yesterday, in which to sell liquor, and Patrolman Connolly, who was sent to arrest him, was forced to fight Billings before he could arrest him. Billings threatened to hoof the policeman and had to be dragged down stairs.

Charles Schrieber, a grocer at 95 Macdougal Street, was arrested yesterday by a policeman to whom he sold 2 cents' worth of pickles. In Jefferson Market Police Court Magistrate Wentworth fined him $5, but said he did it with great reluctance.

The excise arrests for yesterday were 58, one less than that of the preceding Sunday. There were sixteen precincts in which no arrests were made. The West Twentieth Street Station and the East Thirty-fifth Street Station each had half a dozen arrests.

THE SARDINE INDUSTRY IN MAINE

It Is Claimed the State Can Equal the Best Foreign Product.

An account of the sardine business in Maine, to appear in the forthcoming report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial statistics, thus concludes:

"If an outside observer, who claims to have no definite practical knowledge of the business conditions which govern the sardine business, may be allowed to make suggestions, the writer would say that the quite general custom of imitating the French labels seems to him to be altogether wrong. The first point should be to acquire and control the American market, and the manufacture of a superior and a distinctively American product should be the first step in this direction. An independent reliable trade should be undertaken and built up for an American brand of goods, and its claim on the public should be based solely on its excellence above all others. We cannot deny the fact to-day that certain French sardines are superior to ours. But it is a fact that a Maine sardine can be made equal to any in the world. It is already true that the average brand of foreign sardines is not superior to ours.

"There is a large class of consumers in the United States who insist on having only the best. They buy the best French goods. With these superior goods comes in a large quantity of the cheaper grades, which sell because they come from France. Let us be done with imitations as soon as consistent with sound compliance with business conditions. Let us thoroughly Americanize our sardine business. Let us cease to strive for quantity and rest our main case on quality. In a few years America and the world is ours. We must always make the cheaper grades, but let us call things by their right names, and establish a scale of prices to correspond with the quality of materials used and the amount of careful attention bestowed on the manufacture. Time will prove that only in this way can imported sardines be made to give way to the domestic in a permanent and satisfactory way.

Cultivation of Violets.

From Garden and Forest.

Violets in frames require a great deal of attention during the dark Winter months, and light and air must be given on every possible opportunity. It does no harm to leave the frames covered with snow for a couple of days in severe weather, but great damage is done if snow is allowed to remain for a week, when mold will spread with alarming rapidity. Even if sunlight can be admitted for but three hours and a little ventilation given, it is surprising how the plants are benefited. There are very few days during the whole Winter when we do not give both light and air. Violets resent coddling, and air should be given freely whenever the outside temperature allows. If the thermometer registers several degrees below freezing, even in midwinter, the sun warms the frames sufficiently to permit a moderate amount of air being admitted. Violets in frames make much more work than when they are grown in houses, and the flowers are less convenient to pick, but the quality of blooms is as good in all kinds, and much better in some, particularly the single varieties; the flowering season, too, is a little longer than with those grown in artificial heat.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS

Slightly Better Feeling Toward American Securities.

LONDON TRADERS GROWING HOPEFUL

Some Fear Entertained that a Serious Panic Will Prevail Due to a Decline in Yankee Railway Shares.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty-day bills was 1 per cent. The crisis doubtless accentuated the ease of the money market. The outlook is regarded as exceedingly uncertain, and few persons ventured to prophesy what the outcome would be. Silver was somewhat improved on the week, but fell yesterday on American selling.

As reported in the daily cable dispatches of The United Press, the market for American railroad securities was demoralized, following the receipt of the President's Venezuelan message to Congress, but yesterday there was a more hopeful feeling in some quarters. The prices of these securities recovered somewhat during the week, but they were not sustained at the close.

The other markets closed better on an improvement in the price of consols. This advance was taken as an indication that in influential circles it was considered that there had been a lessening in the political tension. There was, however, a feeling among those looking beneath the surface that there was a possibility of a worse crisis here than that which followed the Baring failure, unless there should be an improvement in the political situation.

This crisis, should it occur, will be due not alone to the decline in the prices of American railroad stocks, but to the falling of in the values of American railroad bonds, which are not only held by private persons in England, but by insurance companies and similar institutions. As pointed out in these dispatches yesterday, these bonds are already unsalable here.

On the whole, it can be said that the market closed with a more hopeful feeling. Louisville and Nashville declined 11; Illinois Central, 9; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, 7¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 6¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 6; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures, 5; ditto preferred, 4¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 3⅝; Northern Pacific, 3½; Central Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each 2⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 2½, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific, and Norfolk and Western, each 1⅜.

The Standard, taking its text from the financial situation in America, will, in its issue to-morrow, lecture the United States on its economic policy. It predicts that unless America shall abandon its present fallacies and dishonesties the day must come when it neither will be able to borrow nor pay. This, it adds, would be only an episode in the history of a great people, but the sufferings of the generation having to bear the burden would be great and memorable. It advises the United States to fall back on the declaration of Mr. Gladstone that "only common sense is required."

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

Anxiety on Account of the Financial Situation in This Country.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Public interest in Berlin in the quarrel between the United States and Great Britain never has been strained highly, and appears to be subsiding, especially as regards the political aspect of the question. On the other hand, however, financial anxiety, having its source in the American situation, is on the increase. The operations on the Boerse here, in Frankfort, and in Vienna on Saturday show a greater tendency to take the situation seriously. It is true that nothing like a war panic prevails, but the operators obviously got the impression that the financial position must become much worse than it is, whatever may happen, in relieving the political difficulty.

The selling of American stocks on the various German Boerses proceeded actively, and a considerable number of bear orders are reported to have been sent from Berne to London. The selling movement, meanwhile, is not due to investors unloading, but largely is confined to speculative dealings, which seem calculated eventually to draw in genuine holders. The concurrence of the financial press in the general gloomy view of the monetary prospects of the United States is giving a great deal of assistance to speculators. Responsible newspapers like the National Zeitung predict a flow of gold from the United States.

The Vossische Zeitung, in an article referring to the financial panic in New-York, says: "The outcome is likely to prove to be President Cleveland's Sedan. The economic position of America is bad enough now, but what will happen in the event of war?"

The North German Gazette expresses fear that it will take at least a decade for America to recover the confidence of the politicians and financiers of Germany.

"The Poor Little Cat."

From Matthew Arnold's Letters.

We stopped at Vicosoprano, the chief town of the Swiss part of the valley, to lunch, and here a melancholy thing happened. I had been looking at a small cat, the color of William's cat, running backward and forward across the street. It was in beautiful condition and high spirits, with a small bell round its neck, like the bells worn here by the cows—evidently a favorite. I went a little way toward the bridge over the river to see if I could find any plants, and met a voiturier with four horses, driving fast into the place. Presently I returned, saw a crowd, went up to it, and there was my poor little cat lying quite dead in a pool of blood. The voiturier had run over it, not by his fault, I believe—but it darted into the street at the moment he was passing; the wheels had gone over its neck, and it had died instantly, but it was not mutilated. It made quite a sensation, and presently a young man took the little thing up and laid it under the wall of the side street, from which it had just before been darting out full of prettiness and play. I know the girls will be interested in this sad story; the sudden end of the poor little cat quite afflicted me.

We went on in the diligence presently, and, passing through a gorge, came into a new world; chestnuts, walnuts, and mulberries began as if by magic, and vineyards on the hillsides, and all the Italian landscape which is so beautiful. In the grass under the chestnuts I saw more flowers than I have yet seen this time in Switzerland, but no cyclamens, though we found them, if you remember, in a like country from Premia downward.

Canadian Butter in England.

From Chambers's Journal.

In the days when Denmark was not the power in trade it is now, and when competition over 12,000 miles of ocean was not dreamed of, Canada had a fair portion of the butter trade then existing in England. But when the people there thought they could do just as they liked, and sent aoross stuff which was good enough when nothing else could be got, it was, of course, refused here as soon as we had so many sources of supply to turn to where a good article could be obtained. Shippers in Montreal have blinded themselves to the change that has come over the trade, and have persisted in placing butter bought cheap in the Summer in cold storage, to await the advent of better prices, and have then shipped it when the bloom has disappeared and all its connection with the pastures of the Dominion has been effaced.

The natural result has been that merchants here have refused to buy it save as a substitute for train oil, and the trade has dwindled to miserable proportions. Now—as it would seem, too late—they have awakened to a sense of the big mistake they have been making, and shipments are coming forward in cool chambers, whence they are transferred from railway refrigerator cars. On all of the new supply a bonus of 1 cent a pound is paid by the Province of Quebec, the Government being responsible for the railway and steamship arrangements. This has to be fresh-made creamery butter, and the design is to reestablish Canada's credit on our markets. Should the return be in proportion to the outlay, other provinces will no doubt follow the lead, and Canada once again become prominent in our returns.

How much better a useful present!

Our Whipcord Suits mean peace and quiet for the boy, less work for the mother—they don't show soil.

Double-breasted for ages 6 to 16; single-breasted 10 to 16.

A world of good things among our medium priced Blouse-Suits; $5 to $7.

For small, large and unusual shaped boys.

Are you going to fill a stocking? You can find the stocking and the filling at our boys' furnishing department.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

M'EVOY MAY BE A MURDERER

HIS VICTIM, WILLIAM M'CARTHY, IS THOUGHT TO BE DYING.

Recognized by His Brother, the Policeman Who Made the Arrest—No Bail for Prisoner.

Charles McEvoy, who lived with his mother at 387 Second Avenue, was committed without bail in the Yorkville Police Court, by Magistrate Wentworth, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. The prisoner is alleged to have shot and probably fatally wounded William McCarthy, who lived with his wife and two little children at 435 East Eighteenth Street.

McEvoy was arrested early yesterday morning and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where McCarthy, as soon as he saw him, pointed him out as the man who had shot him. One of the policemen who made the arrest, James J. McCarthy, came forward, and, looking at the wounded man, recognized him as his brother.

It was learned that the fight took place at a meeting of the East Side Pioneers at 481 East Sixteenth Street. McCarthy said that he and McEvoy had got into a dispute and came to blows. He says that McEvoy then drew a revolver and shot at him three times.

Besides McEvoy, Conrad Arnold, in whose saloon the meeting was held; Roger Colbert, John Leonard, members of the association, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Smith, friends of McEvoy, were locked up.

No examination was held in the case yesterday, as it was learned from the house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital that McCarthy was failing, and that his condition was critical. The Magistrate committed the prisoner and the four witnesses for examination this morning. McEvoy was held without bail; the others were committed in $1,500 bail each, nominally as suspicious persons.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Areno Was Interfering in a Family Quarrel When Fornive

Vincenzo Areno was shot and killed in a saloon at 437 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street early yesterday morning, by Vincenzo Fornive, his brother-in-law. Vincenzo, Antony, and Andrea Fornive conduct a junk shop next to this saloon. They have of late had many disagreements over their finances.

Antony and Vincenzo got into a quarrel in a hallway just before midnight on Saturday, and the former stabbed the latter about the head and neck. The wounded man fell, and lay still, and the other, thinking him dead, threw his knife into a vacant lot and ran to the saloon, where his brother Andrea and Vincenzo Areno were engaged with others in a game of amora.

"I've killed Vincenzo," he stammered. "Hide me, quick!"

The whole company rushed to his assistance, hurried him behind a large refrigerator, and were piling barrels around him when the wounded man appeared, flourishing a pistol.

He caught the situation, but before he could act his brother leaped from behind the refrigerator and rushed for a side door. Vincenzo fired at him twice, and ran to intercept him, when Areno, the brother-in-law, stepped between them, calling on Vincenzo to stop.

The other, however, gave no heed, and fired twice more. One bullet struck Areno in the mouth and killed him instantly. The murderer ran out, but he was arrested soon after. His two brothers and the saloon keeper, Guiseppe Larangoni, are in the custody of the Coroner as witnesses.

The murdered man was married and had two children. He lived at 421 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF HOMICIDE

Downey Died in the Hospital Without Being Able to Make a Statement.

Thomas Downey, who was stabbed in the neck by Night Watchman Michael Donovan at the Jackson Slip dump, Saturday night, died in the Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning. The Coroners' office was notified of his death. Coroner Fitzpatrick immediately went to the hospital to inquire why no opportunity for taking an ante-mortem statement had been given the Coroners' office. He was informed by the hospital doctors that there had been such a profuse and continuous flow of blood from Downey's throat that he could not articulate, much less make a statement.

Donovan, who lives at 229 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in Essex Market Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner, on a charge of homicide.

FATAL FIGHT FOR A WOMAN.

Antonio Perry Was stabbed and His Skull Was Fractured.

Antonio Perry, thirty-one years old, of 225 Prospect Street, was assaulted last night at Sands Street, near the Navy Yard wall, and was taken, in a dying condition, to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Perry and John Hoey, twenty years old, had a fight about a woman, and during the quarrel Perry was assaulted with a sharp instrument. His right cheek was cut open from the temple to the chin. He was found lying on the walk by a policeman, and was taken to the hospital, where it was discovered that he was also suffering from a compound fracture of the skull.

Perry, who was conscious, refused to tell the name of the woman, because of whom they had fought. Hoey was arrested and taken to the hospital, where Perry identified him as his assailant.

Stabbed Near His Home.

Jack Petta, forty years old, of 71 Adams Street, Brooklyn, was found near his home last night, suffering with two severe stab wounds in his chest. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was said his injuries may be fatal.

Cardica Andrea, forty-three years old, of 175 East New-York Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested just as he was starting for this city by the Catharine Ferry, at the foot of Main Street. A man known as George, who told the police of the assault, positively identified Andrea as Petta's assailant.

Would Like to be Governor.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

George D. Meiklejohn of the Third Nebraska Congressional District, has announced his candidacy for Governor, letters to a large number of his friends throughout the State having been sent out to that effect. Mr. Meiklejohn has been in receipt of a great many letters urging him to allow his name to be used in connection with the Gubernatorial office, but until now has been able to resist the siren. The pressure became too pronounced, however, and he is in the race to the finish. He announces that he will not be a candidate for renomination to Congress, in view of his determination to run for Governor. Meiklejohn seems to have a big following, in view of all the letters that have been pouring in upon him since The Bee reviewed the candidates mentioned for the place.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The two important events of interest to the ultra-fashionable folk to-day are the first ball this season of the Patriarchs and Albert Morris Bagby's morning musicale at the Waldorf. Mr. Bagby has secured Edouard de Reszke and the Adamowski Quartet to entertain his guests, and it is safe to predict a large attendance of prominent matrons, belles, and beaus. The Patriarchs' ball to-night at Delmonico's will probably be attended by fully 500 guests, among them being several members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington and people of social prominence in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. A number of titled foreigners visiting in New-York will also be present. It has been decided that Elisha Dyer, Jr., shall lead the cotillion, and it is possible that he will dance alone. It was expected that Congressman Franklin Bartlett would lead, but it is found that his duties at the capital will not permit his coming to New-York.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marion Haff, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Haff of 60 West Eighty-third Street, to John N. Ryan of 122 West Eighty-second Street, a member of Company B, Seventh Regiment.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a small dance on the evening of Jan. 27, at her residence, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Griffin and family returned to town on Saturday last from their country establishment at Pittsfield, Mass. Early in January they will sail for Europe, and will spend six months in France.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Susan White, a daughter of the late Frederic Jones White, to Charles F. C. Hunter, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Hunter of St. Louis. The wedding will take place early in the Spring, after which the young people will go to Europe for the Summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Montross, Miss Montross, and Miss Beatrice Montross, who have been traveling through Europe since last June, will sail for New-York the latter part of January.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Marie H. Wilson, a granddaughter of the late Hiram S. Fuller, to John D. Johnson of Buffalo. The wedding will take place during Easter week, probably at the country residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Fuller, at Great Barrington, Mass. Miss Wilson's mother, Mrs. Reginald C. Wilson, is at present in Europe. During her absence Miss Wilson and her brother, Howard French Wilson, are visiting Mrs. Fuller at the latter's town residence on East Fifty-seventh Street.

—The first meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will take place on Friday afternoon, Jan. 3, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in the pink ballroom at Sherry's. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. W. Earle Dodge, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and Mrs. Egmont Schermerhorn.

PATRIARCH.

The Metal Platinum.

From Chambers's Journal.

From 1824 to the present time platinum working has been carried on among the Ural Mountains, and considerable quantities are annually produced there. The grains are found in alluvial deposits along with grains of several other metals (iridium, osmium, palladium, gold, and silver,) and they have also been discovered in the greenstone rock and serpentine of that district. The process by which the crude platinum grains are purified is long and expensive, so much so, that most of the "platinum ore," as it is termed, which is received at St. Petersburg from the Urals, is exported in its crude state to other European cities.

Pure platinum has a white color approaching to that of silver. It is remarkable by its great weight, being heavier than any other metal, gold itself not excepted. It is no less remarkable for its infusibility; it does not fuse in any of our ordinary furnaces, which soon melt copper, iron, or gold. But at a white heat it can be welded and fashioned into various shapes. In the new electric furnace, and by means of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it can, however, be melted, and even volatilized. It is exceedingly malleable, and can be beaten out into thin plates, and drawn into wires which are only 1-2000 of an inch in diameter; wires even ten times thinner than this can be made by a special process. Air and moisture have no effect upon platinum, even when it is heated to a very high temperature; and it will not dissolve in acids, with the exception of aqua-regia, which is a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid.

A Poet's Poverty.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Poor Burns! One of the most pathetic features in his pathetic life is this constant struggle between pride and the dislike of poverty. We say the dislike of poverty, not poverty simply, for poverty is a far less terrible thing to some men than to others. Burns's tastes were simple. He would not have known what to do with a large fortune. But he chafed at the lack of consequence which accompanies the lack of this world's goods. Nor had he the typical Scotchman's delight in making sixpence do the work of half-a-crown. The details of economy harassed him; the dread of debt was a nightmare to him; anxiety for his children's future destroyed all present happiness. Some men can deal with sordid cares without loss of mental dignity and calm. Burns could not. He was bitterly conscious that his nature was dragged down by them—that his soul, in the words of Carlyle, wasted itself away in a hopeless struggle with base entanglements. There was in his nature a strain of weakness, a lack of moral fibre, which not infrequently accompanies poetic sensibility, and which may co-exist with strong mental powers and great intellectual vitality. He speaks much of "stubborn independence," much, too, of what has well been called "the barren and unfruitful principle of pride." But, in fact, when evil days came he was glad to avail himself of the help of his fellow-creatures, while his pride chiefly served to make that help a new source of irritation.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The congregation of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, which has now no regular place of worship, while its new church is being built up town, held a vesper service yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Dr. Bradley, vicar of the chapel, officiated, and Drs. Crans and Chamberlain read the lessons. Dr. Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's, preached the sermon. The service was intoned as usual, but Dr. Gallaudet, standing at one side of the chancel, interpreted everything that was sung or said to the deaf-mutes in their sign language.

—At the annual election of the Halloween Club at the clubhouse, 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street last night, the following officers were chosen for 1896: President—John T. Sexton; First Vice President—Charles C. A. Burke; Second Vice President—Thomas F. Cary; Treasurer—Bernard J. Radigan; Financial Secretary—James P. Kein; Recording Secretary—Charles F. Welch; Corresponding Secretary—Eugene Bernholz.

—Wolf Avener of Philadelphia, and Isaac Falpe, who says he lives at 58 Ridge Street, the two men accused of attempting to blackmail the Rev. Aris Lichtenstein, a reformed Hebrew, now in charge of the Mariner's Temple, at Henry and Oliver Streets, were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning and held for examination this afternoon in $1,500 bail each.

—A Christmas card service was held under the auspices of the Sunday School of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West One Hundred and Fourth Street last night. The services consisted of organ solos by Charles Lee Tracy the organist, Christmas carols sung by the school, and addresses by the Rev. E. S. Tipple, the pastor, and the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D.

—The announcement that the amateur performance of "Heinrich Heine" would be repeated at the Irving Place Theatre by special request, for the benefit of the German Press Club, Wednesday, is incorrect according to officers of the German Press Club, who do not know anything about such a benefit.

—Dr. Eli P. Miller, while riding his bicycle on the East Drive of Central Park, at Sixty-fourth Street, at 5 o'clock last evening, fell off and injured his head and right side severely. Dr. Miller was taken to his home, at 41 West Twenty-sixth Street.

—John Morriset, who was employed on the Hoboken ferryboat Bergen as an oiler, died at the Hudson Street Hospital early yesterday morning from injuries received on the boat Dec. 19. He was struck by the crank pin while oiling the machinery.

—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a Christmas entertainment to the children of the Italian Sewing School, 149 Mulberry Street, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—Clement Fountain, thirty-five years old, of 466 Clermont Avenue, while riding a bicycle in Bedford Avenue, near St. Mark's Avenue, yesterday, ran into a light wagon driven by William J. Hinrichs of 1,080 De Kalb Avenue. Fountain's right ankle was broken. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—Richard Stevenson, twenty-two years old, who refused to give his address, was arrested in William Wise's jewelry store in Flatbush Avenue, Saturday night on a charge of larceny. A gold ring and four pairs of scissors, valued at $12 were found in his possession.

—The cornerstone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, will be laid Wednesday afternoon. Mayor Schieren, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischman, and the Rev. W. H. Hoffman will participate in the exercises.

—The man who shot himself on Flatbush Avenue Saturday night has been identified as Robert Ackerman, nineteen years old, who lived at 576 Baltic Street. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and for some time had been acting strangely.

—Lawrence Kelly, nine years old, was found lying intoxicated in the street near his home, 11 Emmett Street, early yesterday morning. He said a strange man had forced him to drink. He was held in the Butler Street Police Station.

—Locke Richardson will read a Christmas carol for the children in Association Hall tomorrow afternoon. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

—John Walker, thirty-three years old, of 150 Bond Street, while despondent, took carbolic acid. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

—The Girls' High School will hold Christmas services in the school building, on Nostrand Avenue, to-morrow morning.

—The fourth annual dinner of the Brooklyn Latin School Alumni will be had in the Clarendon Hotel to-night.

—The Midwood Club will give a ladies' reception in the clubhouse in Flatbush to-night.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

Long Island.

—Flushing Council, No. 997, Royal Arcanum, has elected the following officers: Regent—William Harbourne; Vice Regent—George W. Lawrence; Orator—Frank A. Collins; Secretary—J. W. Needham; Collector—F. H. Plate; Treasurer—E. A. Perpail; Chaplain—Frederick Kirkman; Guide—Charles Van Nostrand; Warden—James Connell; Sentry—Philip Ferris, Jr.; Trustee (for three years)—E. Martin; Representative to Grand Council—M. D. Gould; Alternate—F. A. Collins. The new officers will be installed the evening of Jan. 6.

—Capt. James Shaw of the Sea Cliff Division of the Salvation Army has expressed his intention of joining the Methodist Church at that place.

—Lewis E. Congdon of Shelter Island has been appointed Town Clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. D. Toper.

—The Sea Cliff Division, Sons of Temperance, is preparing to hold a supper New Year's Eve.

—William Hommel of Southold is wintering at Micanopy, Fla.

—Cauliflower is selling for $7 a barrel at Orient.

Long Island City.

—John Carney, twenty years old, of 142 India Street, Greenpoint, threw a big stone through a window in McLaughlin's saloon, East Avenue and Third Street, yesterday afternoon. He was arrested, and fought so hard that it took three policemen to get him to the police station. He will be arraigned this morning on a charge of intoxication.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet to-morrow to consider the bills of election officials. It is

Monday
December 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SERMONS ON VENEZUELA

Ministers Deprecate the Talk About Prospective War.

ENGLISH CLOSER THAN SPANISH

It Would Be Civil War, Dr. Huntington Says—Dr. Parkhurst's Position—A Horrible Crime, Dr. Eaton Declares.

WAR NOT A TEST OF PATRIOTISM

President Cleveland Declared to be in Favor of Peace—Commended by Dr. Chadwick and Others.

The leading preachers of this city and Brooklyn, as a rule, alluded to the Venezuelan question yesterday. Several took the question as a theme for their sermons.

While some dwelt upon the horrors that must result from a war between the United States and England, none appeared to regard a resort to arms as among the probabilities.

The duty of good citizens during the prevailing excitement was clearly pointed out and advice was volunteered by the clergymen, with a view to preventing disastrous financial results from the ill-considered war talk.

IT WOULD BE A WAR OF BRETHREN

Dr. Huntington Says the English Are Closer to Us Than the Spanish.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, took for his text yesterday morning, Acts vii., 26: "Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong to one another?"

"These are the words," he said, "of an acknowledged leader of men—no weakling, no sentimentalist, no timid peace-at-any-price-time-server, but a duly authenticated hero, monarch, if ever there was one—Moses, Adam's son.

"And what is this that we hear Moses singing? It is nothing else than a solemn and pathetic protest against civil war. He has come down into Egypt fired with the zeal of a deliverer. His whole soul is bent upon the high task of breaking Pharaoh's rod and leading his burdened countrymen out of their house of bondage.

"To his dismay, to his disgust, he finds the people whom it has been his dream and prayer that he may help hopelessly at strife among themselves, ready for battle, not against the common foe, the task-master, but against each other.

"He would have sanctioned, yes, patriot that he was, he would have led a war of Israel against Egypt—but war of Israel against Israel, war of brother against brother, that broke his heart. Then fled Moses at this saying, and was a stranger in the land of Madian."

"We, to-day, are threatened, vaguely indeed, but really threatened by the spectre of civil war, of all the calamities that can befall mankind the worst. If ever the Church of Christ had clearly laid upon her the duty of sounding out in her most persuasive tones, words of protest and remonstrance, it is to-day.

"There is no time for half-hearted smoothnesses or non-commital commonplace. Let the preacher speak his honest thought or hold his tongue. Let the world know where the Church stands, in so far as the pulpit has the power to state the fact.

"'Sirs, ye are brethren.' I have called this menace that is in the air a menace of civil war. I have done so from the conviction that any war waged between the two great branches of the English-speaking race would deserve that name, and could be correctly characterized by none other.

"Brethren we are by blood, by language, by tradition, and any quarrel into which we suffer ourselves to be either enticed or dragged as mutual antagonists is, and from the necessity of things must be, a family quarrel.

"I am quite aware that language of this sort is apt to call forth earnest protest from those who like to think that we have a civilization wholly of our own making, a civilization which dates from Bunker Hill and Yorktown, and in which Europe has neither lot nor part.

"But we cannot thus airily snip the threads of continuity. Say what we will, do what we may, the history of America is a continuation of the history of Europe, and the history of the United States is especially a continuation of the history of England. On Old World Battlefields New World issues were decided, and our National civilization is what it is, has the tone and color that it has, because in her eighteenth century wars against the great powers of the Continent, England came out victorious.

"In those conflicts our fathers of the Colonies played their honorable part, and when it came to be a question of the un-English overriding of their own liberties, they were able to show that they had not been taught the arts of war in vain.

"The National life of which we are so justly proud owes its being to the expansion of ideas which, in the closer atmosphere of the Old World could not expand without explosion. Here there was more space, and what were only dreams in Europe found freedom to become facts in America.

"Nevertheless, as concerns England and ourselves, the family heirlooms are the same. Law, language, and religion—where men have these in common they are of kin, and can no more get rid of their relationship by quarreling than brothers can shake off brotherhood by blows.

"What have the Latin races in common with ourselves that can compare for a moment with the treasure in which the United States and England possess an undivided and indivisible inheritance?

"Do you ask, How is it possible that monarchy and republic should be so close of kin? The answer lies in that appeal to fact which always overrides appeal to theory.

"Is it not true that Tennyson and Lowell in their patriotic lyrics strike precisely the same note, and expect the same response? Is it a note which any French or Spanish poet could strike if he tried, or to which Frenchmen or Spaniards would respond were they to hear it struck? This is not said in disparagement of the ideals of the Latin races. Those ideals have a dignity and a sacredness of their own.

"They may conceivably be better, even, than the ideals of the English-speaking peoples, but they are not the same. With the United States and Great Britain the ideals are the same. Our political estimates, our ethical standards, our legal maxims correspond; the thoughts of Washington are as the thoughts of Alfred; the judgments of Marshall are as the judgments of Mansfield; Prescott and Motley, Irving and Parkman, speak as do Hallam and Freeman, Gardiner and Froude; and although our national hymns ....ve each a wording of its own, we sing them to the same air.

"Our strife between the United States and England must of necessity be fratricidal strife; war must be civil war. Is it worth while? Ought such a contest to be seriously thought of for a moment? Ought it to be even so much as named among us, or counted among possible contingencies?"

Dr. Huntington said it would be inappropriate to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the political question at issue. He said, however, that where a "doctrine" was involved, nothing was more important than that we should distinguish the shell and the substance of the doctrine. We should endeavor to determine what the framers of the doctrine meant.

NO WAR, DR. PARKHURST SAYS.

England and the United States Should Rescue the Armenians.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday, alluded to the Venezuela question, and denounced the idea of war between the United States and Great Britain.

Dr. Parkhurst dealt with the nativity of Christ, which, he said, came with great abruptness on the world. The pages of history showed that great events came sometimes very suddenly, and that we are liable at any moment to be on the edge of a great surprise.

"And it always seems as though there were a Providence," he continued, "in the way in which the Christmas days synchronize this year with events that are just now filling our hearts with disturbance and throwing an uncomfortable shadow around the track of the near future.

"We do not care to beat about the bush in this matter, but prefer to go straight to the mark by saying that, if Christendom wants to make the religion of Jesus, with its Bethlehem, its angelic choir, and its anthem of peace on earth, a laughing stock to the ungodly and a contempt to the heathen, the best thing it can do will be to set the two foremost Christian nations of the earth to work blowing up one another's cities and blowing out one another's brains.

"Unless we utterly misconceive the sentiment of the Christianized masses, both here and on the other side of the water—I say, unless we utterly misconceive that sentiment as it seems to be asserting itself in soberer second thought, such an issue will be morally impossible. But the Church must now move to the front.

"There will be no conflict that will go beyond the point of messages and pronunciamentos on either side if the Church of the Bethlehem Christ comes and records its veto. Christianity, both here and in England, is too thoroughly a part of the national life for armies and navies to clash in warfare at the same moment that the churches of the two countries are thundering for peace.

"We are not here to discuss the international technicalities of the case. This is not the place to enter into a philosophical or historic exposition of the Monroe doctrine; only it is safe to say that this Nation is not going to be drawn into an international conflict of arms, to the dishonor of Christianity, the discouragement of civilization, the destruction of life and treasure, and the demoralization of our entire organic life, in behalf of a doctrine such as probably 90 per cent. of a congregation as well informed as this would not be able to state intelligibly, and the other 10 per cent. who can state it, disagreeing among themselves as to whether the doctrine is applicable to the present situation.

"We are not speaking in disparagement of loyalty to country or of patriotic regard for our country's rights.

"Patriotic passions are intense, and can easily be fired to the point where righteousness is ignored and reason and balanced consideration tabooed, and that is the mischief of inflammatory sheets, that make a paying newspaper business of fanning the flames of international animosity. I wish, for two weeks, that it could be a State prison offense to print newspaper headlines with anything larger than small capa.

"If the nations would take up first the business that belongs to them, and if England and the United States join hands in the rather more Gospel enterprise of rescuing pillaged and outraged Armenia from the dirty, bloody grip of the Turk, these two brothered nations would then find themselves in good Christian condition of spirit, probably to settle that little question of civil engineering down in Venezuela in a way that would save to both parties not only their pride and their heads, but their Christian repute.

"If two Christian men were to commence punching one another's heads and tearing one another's eyes with no clearer idea of what it was all about than the American people would have in plunging into war over the Venezuela boundary, unless with a better understanding of the matter in dispute and with further efforts at adjustment, we should call it an ignominious row, a disgrace both to intellect and decency, let alone professions of Christianity.

"We have not in this discussed the international merits of the question, but the point is, where the question is between two Christian peoples—that fact will itself, if passion is ruled out, determine the quality of handling that will be given to the question, and will either show the point in disagreement to be so small as not to be worth fighting about or so two-sided as to admit of a settlement that will be reasonably satisfactory to both parties.

"May, then, these Christian days and all their holy memories and suggestions be blessed to the President of the United States and those associated with him in authority, and to the Premier of Great Britain and those associated with him in authority, and the solid sense and Christian consideration of the two peoples, respectively, that are back of them rise to the dignity of the occasion, shape themselves to the world-wide situation and the eternal spirit of peace on earth and good will toward men, achieve its own sweet and bloodless victory to the promotion of national prosperity, to the strengthening of international bonds of amity, and to the honor and glory of Christ, who was born once in Bethlehem, that He might make the whole earth His own forever."

CONSIDERS WAR A HORRIBLE CRIME

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Says It Should Be the Last Resort.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity preached yesterday on "Christianity and War." "Peace on earth and good-will to men," he said, would be the inspiration for his sermon.

"As the birthday of the Prince of men approaches," he said, "there is great activity among our statesmen, and the mutterings of war are heard throughout the land. There is talk of increasing the size of our army and strengthening our fortifications, and it is threatened that, unless there is a satisfactory answer to our contention, a serious breach in the peace of the world will ensue. The breach is all the more significant because of the two great nations involved.

"Attempts have been made to substitute arbitration for war as a means of settling disputes between nations. Our own Chief Magistrate was requested to participate in the peaceful scheme of adjudicating momentous questions between different countries, and gave his consent at the time the matter was brought up.

"It is not for me to decide whether the underlying principles on which our Government rests have been assailed. Whether the present attitude of Great Britain is to violate the principles of our Government is for our statesmen to answer; not only to their constituents, but to God. But a minister has a duty to perform. He has duties as a teacher of the Gospel, and may say there is no higher authority than the principles of Christianity.

"If it is contended that a minister may only deal with the academic phase of the matter, it is then time to relegate Christianity to the shelf. The Church is in a measure responsible for the principles of men.

"As a minister of the Gospel, I desire to enter my earnest protest against war being the way of settling the momentous question now being discussed, and I speak according to the grand principles that govern alike the American and English peoples.

"I believe there have been certain wars in the history of this country that were inevitable and unavoidable. I hold that the War of the Revolution and the civil war were justified.

"Every act by which a nation is precipitated into a fratricidal slaughter, where a declaration of war is made without exhausting every other possible measure of adjusting the difficulty, is contrary to the teaching of Christianity.

"I beg you to remember that war, despite every refinement of the nineteenth century, is horribly cruel. Our noble Washington said that so many atrocities were committed on both sides during the Revolution that he could not and would not write the history. Cannot the destruction of so many lives and so much property be avoided?

"Let us not forget that the Revolutionary War was not declared until every possible way was tried to avoid paying the iniquitous taxation imposed by Great Britain. Let us remember the evil following a call to arms. You and I can remember how long the Nation waited before striking the blow to preserve the Union. Not until Sumter was fired on and the Stars and Stripes were trampled upon, did the Government go to war.

"The American people will never support their representatives in measures of war until every possible way of adjusting the dispute has been utilized. There is a terrible waste, a terrible degradation in war. Did you ever calculate the loss caused by war in this century?

"There have been 4,250,000 lives sacrificed by war during the nineteenth century. That is more than eight times the population of Venezuela blotted out by war. It cost our Nation $40,000,000 to fight Indians in Florida, and it cost us $50,000,000 for the war of 1812.

"It cost $3,471,000,000 for our civil war, and more hundreds of millions for interest on the debt and in pensions for the war. That money would have bought all the land in the world, and would have built schools and churches to educate and Christianize all the people of the world. We do not take prudential action unless we heed the advice of Christian doctrine.

"I heed with interest the statement of Benjamin Franklin, when he said that, if statesmen were more inclined to calculate the results of warfare, they would hesitate before declaring war against another country. I believe that war is a most horrible crime, and I would cry from the housetops: 'Peace! Peace! Peace!'

"Had you conceived what war means when you cried out that we should not tolerate the pretensions or claims of England? Have you forgotten the information furnished by our penal institutions that, since our last war, there has been an immense increase of crime in consequence, and crime of a violent kind?

"Have you forgotten the increase of sin accompanying the increase of luxury, extravagance, and disorder in the industrial world, which the war was largely responsible for? To make war is to open the gates of hell and pour on us a storm of iniquity and wrath.

"Oh, men! I hear you in public places cry out: 'Let us be patriotic!' but true patriotism does not consist in plunging a country into an inconsiderate war.

"God forbid that we should sacrifice our character through pusillanimity; that we should sacrifice our love of country for gain of stocks and bonds; but God forbid that we should try war until we have exhausted every honorable means of settling the difficulty! We are not willing to sacrifice our commerce, our sons, and daughters to maintain a point in controversy. War is a cruelty against the mind, soul, and body of humanity."

The speaker said it was unjustifiable for a man meeting another on the street to knock him down, and when the fallen man had arisen to take him by the hand and express a willingness to argue the matter in dispute.

"It is our duty," he continued, "to cry to every statesman never to make a menace to a foreign nation, until he knows what war is, and has made every argument to avoid it, and he can say, 'I am sorry for this, but I believe war is necessary for the country's honor.'

"The supposed haughtiness and arrogance of England should not be pretexts for war. When the merits of the dispute have not been clearly explained, and approved by just men, a warlike attitude is not justifiable. The sword is not the final and most effective argument of international disputes, but the love of brotherhood and humanity should be the predominating influence."

WAR NOT A TEST OF PATRIOTISM

The Rev. Dr. Ramsay Pleads for Peace and Prosperity.

The Rev. James S. Ramsay, pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, in the course of his sermon yesterday morning, said, concerning the Venezuelan dispute:

"It is needless to say that the message of our worthy President has startled this country and stirred it as nothing else has done since the firing on Fort Sumter. It has evoked a burst of patriotism from every quarter of our land, patriotism glorious in its universality, its spontaneity, its promptness, its marvelous unifying force.

"But is this magnificent torrent of National enthusiasm only to be used to sweep us on to an awful war? Must we forget whether the cause be great or trivial, merely to show our patriotism and courage?

"Patriotism is love of country, and should not that love, true to its nature, seek to gain the best for its land? And if the best can be gained by peaceful diplomacy, without the death and desolation produced by war, is not that the proper course, as well as the truest policy? The most costly price any country can pay for any desired object is war, and it should see to it that the object is worthy of the outlay, since even victory gained in the interest of an ignoble cause is clouded for all time.

"Our country has had four great wars, excluding those with Indians, and, measured by the standard that the object and gains must be worthy the sacrifice, and that no peaceful method could accomplish the desired result, only two of them stand the test, the war of the Revolution and the late civil war; the first for our country's creation, the second for its preservation. But posterity has stubbornly refused to indorse fully the Mexican war, while in the second conflict with Great Britain we gained some glory, but more graves; and after all peaceful methods were used to gain the few results after the war in the appointment of Commissioners to adjust the claims.

"In the light of past history we must now ask, Have all justifiable measures for peace been used in this issue? Is the object that looms before us as the prize worth the collision and bloody battle of the two foremost Christian nations of the earth, which may lead to the convulsion of the civilized world?

"We venture to assert that even with the seeming rebuff of England, diplomacy might have continued its efforts rather than give up at once and force a crisis with unseemly haste. And, then, again, is the definite object one that should of itself make us willing and eager to appeal to arms? Are we ready to sacrifice the best blood and treasure of this country to secure a strip of land to a petty Spanish republic of little better than mediaeval civilization and subject to periodical revolutions?

"Admitting the importance of the political doctrine supposed to be involved, may we not concede that there may be honest doubts on both sides of the Atlantic regarding its scope and applicability, and continue peaceful negotiations? If it took us more than fifteen years to settle our own boundary question, by persistent negotiations, why rush at once to the edge of war to adjust the boundary line of another country 1,200 miles from our nearest point?

"Let us be ready for the direst necessities and true to our country's highest interest, but let us, at the same time, pray and hope and believe that American statesmanship may be equal to American patriotism, and that Providence will guide it to a peaceful settlement on these questions that may perplex our country and presage the shedding of costly blood."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND COMMENDED

The Rev. Lyman Ward Says He Has Asked for Peace, Not War.

The Rev. Lyman Ward, pastor of the Second Universalist Society of Harlem, which meets at 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, preached yesterday from the theme, "Ring in the Valiant Man and Free." In the course of his sermon he said:

"There will be no war with England. Mark that. The United States does not want war. Great Britain does not want war, least of all with us. The memory of 1776 and 1812 is still with those two great nations.

"President Cleveland has not asked for war. He has asked for peace. In the dignified yet courteous message to Congress by the President he asks for the privilege of appointing a commission to inquire into the difficulty existing between England and Venezuela. That is what he asks for. Who can object to it?

"The 'Monroe doctrine' must be upheld. Mr. Cleveland has simply demonstrated to the world that, as Chief Executive of our Republic, he desires to see justice done to a sister republic.

"Our President has taken a noble stand. He will be supported by every loyal citizen of every party. Congress, with conspicuous unanimity, approves the message and makes a generous appropriation for the use of the Venezuelan commission.

"The disputed territory is rich in minerals. It is a strategic point in South America and has been long in dispute. Were Venezuela to pay the indemnity that Great Britain demands it would be a tacit affirmation of Britain's boundary line. She therefore, refuses. The Monroe doctrine of seventy years' standing is attacked. We defend it—that is all.

"We want peace to ourselves and to our neighbors. We stand by the Monroe doctrine. If it can be had by peace Commissioners well and good; if not—well, we stand by the President and Congress and the Monroe doctrine. The greatest Christian Republic that the world has ever known believes in the Golden Rule."

DR. ABBOTT PRAISES ENGLAND.

Does Not Believe in Fighting Her for a Nominal Republic.

A congregation that entirely filled Plymouth Church assembled last evening to hear what the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott would say in connection with the excitement incidental to the President's message on the Venezuelan question.

In his prayer Dr. Abbott asked that all might be led to seek that which is just and right and that, if it is possible, this people live at peace with all men—in a peace with honor, with purity, and with righteousness—and that self-control and moderation be given to all in the present crisis.

He then announced that Plymouth Church will consider the situation, and, after a public hearing on it on Friday evening, will pass such resolutions as the church members may favor.

Dr. Abbott expects to speak to-night in Cooper Union on the Venezuelan question.

Dr. Abbott, in his sermon last night, spoke of the commercial depression from which the country is recovering, and mentioned the excitement that the message produced last week. After telling how deeply and strongly he felt on the subject of war, he said: "We need more light, but not with a combative spirit."

Venezuela, he said, had never been a republic in more than name. It is ruled, he declared, by a Church of old-time barbarism and of a reactionary character. England is a republic in everything but name that spread enlightenment wherever it went, even though it often ruthlessly took possession of foreign lands.

The land in dispute, he said, was for the most part a barren wilderness, and the probability of war was but a shadow of a shadow.

England, he declared, should arbitrate, and does wrong in refusing—even though she consents to arbitrate up to a certain point.

Dr. Abbott read from the President's message, and by way of comment said: "This country proposes to say hereafter: 'We will assume the functions of an international court in regard to South American affairs.'"

He read from Secretary Olney's message, and said it was "a bugaboo to frighten children with." He made light of it, spoke of the country's unprotected condition, and said: "In another hundred years we will make the American people the greatest, most powerful empire in the world."

He expressed a wish that England might absorb all the Spanish-American republics except Brazil, as it would be a means of advancing civilization if it were to do so.

He said he did not believe our National peace, prosperity, or honor depended upon the course that Mr. Cleveland has pursued, and that it is not probable that England is entirely right or wholly wrong.

"The question is," he said, "Are we appointed to make her do what is right? Should we police the whole of South America?"

He read from Webster and others on the Monroe doctrine, and declared that although it was suggested by England's Minister, Mr. Canning, it had no legal or Constitutional binding power, had drifted into the past, and had no bearing on a question between a republic only in name and a nation that is a republic in all but name. Then he said that if a great wrong was being done it comes the duty of this country to intervene.

The hostility toward England, the mother country, he said, was not entirely without reason. He instanced the wars between England and this country, and said that all this country is England made it. Supporting this statement he mentioned Magna Charta and the House of Commons, after which and upon which this country's great institutions are founded. He eulogized England and said:

"Together England and American may wrap the world round with liberty and fill it with peace."

He pictured the horrors of war, and said: "Our glory is a glory of peace, and our prosperity is due to almost 100 years of peace, and we will not sacrifice peace if peace can be maintained with honor."

Dr. Abbott was frequently applauded, and received much applause when he ceased speaking.

DOES THE MONROE DOCTRINE APPLY

Mr. Cadman Says South America May Resent an Interference.

The Rev. S. Parks Cadman, in the Central Metropolitan Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, last evening spoke on "Peace or War with England."

"I wish it were possible," he said, "to admit that this question of peace or war is lifted above the contending factions, national and international. All ambitions for ascendency, sobriety, and soundness of judgment are largely absent from the discussion of the Venezuelan question. Some of the hysterical shriekings of the daily press are an outrage upon decency and a disgrace to our boasted civilization.

"Concerning the Monroe doctrine, legalists and statesmen dispute widely as to its significance and application to the boundary question between Great Britain and Venezuela. It was created by our fears for the future of the whole continent when threatened by the Holy Alliance. Great Britain aided in its inception when we were a people only 9,000,000 strong.

"If it means we are the practical sovereigns of the two continents of North and South America, then war with England will be only the first incident in a long and bloody struggle to enforce a claim that many other nations, including the South American republics, will resent.

"I do not believe we are prepared to purchase supremacy, either nominal or actual, over the South American republics at the cost of our felicitous existence, whose high level is the glory of modern civilization.

"If by peaceful means the two continents may be brought in touch with our influence, the destiny of our Republic and the race at large will gain, and with the passage of time Canada will be one with us, beneath one flag. But, rather than that this should come upon the reeking edge of the sword, let us remain as we are, and move on in our providential path as a people, non-destroying and indestructible.

WAR NOT EVEN A POSSIBILITY

But the Rev. Dr. Virgin Thinks Examination Will Do No Harm.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, spoke on the possibilities of war with Great Britain at the services yesterday morning.

"The President, in his strong feeling about the boundary line of the South American republic," he said, "or in his devotion to the Monroe doctrine, or for some other reason to himself sufficient, may seem to threaten war, but the people will smother this sentiment under their rich and abounding declarations of affection for our kindred across the sea.

"A commission may examine facts and deliberate upon measures, and the ripe fruit of nineteen hundred years of Christian teaching will appear in the righteous and peaceful issue of their deliberations.

"If the Monroe doctrine has nothing to do with this country it should be known and declared. Examination will do no harm. Venezuela and her rights are dear to us, so are the rights of Great Britain and of the mother country itself. With interests of every character interlocked and with the noblest possessions of a common Christianity held equally dear to both, war is not for a moment to be dreamed of as a possibility.

"Misunderstanding may arise for a season and lead to debate and Presidential proclamations and a disturbed money market and immeasurable evils, but war between these nations would the giant crime of the centuries.

"The intervention of this Christmas celebration must touch with healing charm the roused antagonisms, and blend all hearts in one common prayer for wisdom and one common purpose for instant and peaceful adjustment of this question of international concern.

"A nation's honor must be maintained, but this is consonant with peace in the light of the Christian principles by which nations are guided. We want no cries of jingoism.

"We want no wholesale denunciations of our Chief Magistrate in endeavoring to uphold the principles that have governed us for many years. It was pertinent for him to speak after lengthened and unsuccessful correspondence. We need prudent councils, a calm and deliberate temper, and a statesmanship solid with true patriotism and heavenly wisdom. We need a broad generosity that will check the excitement that speculators will increase, and a financial skill alert and effective to stay further monetary evils.

"The American people are opposed to war with Great Britain, and send her to-day salutations of Christian affection from sixty-six millions of hearts, and sing 'God Save the Queen,' while they make the welkin ring with their song of:

> "My country, 'tis of thee,
> Sweet land of liberty,
> Of thee I sing."

"Let Lord Salisbury find some answer to the message of our President that shall shine with a loftier Christianity, that will show the path of honorable agreement, and the people of both realms will acknowledge his master spirit.

"Let Mr. Cleveland rise above himself and issue another message, higher, wiser, free from the suggestion of the possibility of armed conflict, discarding all hostile intent.

"Ere this Christmas celebration pass, let the united voices of both nations sing in unison for the nations of the world to hear the angels' song: 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

NO CONCERN OF OURS ANYWAY

The Rev. Dr. Stimson Denounces the Action Regarding Venezuela.

The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson at the Broadway Tabernacle Church yesterday was devoted almost entirely to the Venezuelan question.

"It seems like a travesty on Christmas," he said, "that we should find ourselves in the Lord's house to-day, with our minds and the minds of the people filled with the talk of war. That a Christian nation should be assembled to worship the Prince of Peace in the same breath with which it is uttering braggart bluster which, if it means anything, is threat of war; that it should be assembled to worship one Wonderful, a Counselor, in the very hour in which we are giving place to a folly so supreme that the world stands amazed at it; at a time of extreme National strain, when anxiety has sat in the homes of our people for more than two years, and business has been paralyzed and industries have stood still, and the fields of the farmer are loaded with crops for which there is no market, and when our whole financial system is built upon a basis so unstable that it has not been changed only because of the tremendous peril attending such a task; that at such a time this Nation should be suddenly diverted from its anxious but peaceful labors by public threats that involves, even as a remote possibility, the horrors of war, is a situation so amazing, so preposterous, that one finds it difficult to get speech that will do it justice.

"The $100,000 precipitately voted for an investigation in which we have no concern, and the outcome of which has no visible value, except possibly to get us out of a difficulty which we have created for ourselves, and the $100,000,000 lost as a consequence in the panic of a single day, arrest our careful attention. Would that it were but a 'midsummer madness!'

"And what is it all about? A boundary dispute in which we have not the remotest concern, a question of fifty years' standing, to be precipitated upon the country in a form which, whether it was intended or not, brings the alarm of war and hurls not only the business interests of our own country, but the business interests of the world, into confusion, carrying loss and ruin into innumerable homes.

"There have been sad hours in the history of the United States in the past—hours of irreparable loss, hours that brought the horrors of civil war in their train, hours that entailed commercial distress and widespread ruin from which the land did not recover for years, but there have been few hours of panic so needless and of shame so mortifying.

"Of course, we are not going to fight! War among great nations is fast becoming obsolete. Would to God that its very dialect should disappear from the English speech. But when all Europe stands like hounds strained in the leash, and the industries of the civilized world are consumed in maintaining standing armies so large as to almost neutralize man's labors, who shall fitly characterize the reckless folly that would hurl even an apple of discord into the arena of the world's debate, or utter bitter and braggart speech that would precipitate strife?"

DEMAGOGUES SHOUTING FOR WAR.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Says No Fighting Is Necessary.

At the Bloomingdale Reformed Church yesterday morning the Rev. Madison C. Peters preached on "Civilization's Debt to Christianity." In the course of his sermon, which was mainly devoted to an exposition of the lessons of the Christmas season, he referred to the possibilities of a conflict with England.

"War is cruel, hateful, wrong," he said. "War is hell. The political demagogues who at this Christmastide are shouting for war, will be branded by the second sober thought of the American people as the criminals of the nineteenth century.

"A war between England and America could never be terminated until one or the other went into bankruptcy or had no more men to fill the ranks. When the time comes that there is a necessity for war, when we are encroached upon or attacked, then there will be a prompt response from the American people to defend the flag.

"What sane man believes that such a necessity exists at the present time? If we are to have war, let it be on one condition—that the men who are now shouting for it be the first ones compelled to go to the front.

"As a preacher of the Gospel of peace and universal brotherhood, I call for arbitration. 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' I pray that England and America may look across the centuries and hear the angels' proclamation—'On Earth Peace; Good Will Toward Men.'"

BELIEVES IN THE PRESIDENT.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick, However, Counsels Avoidance of War.

"Peace or War?" was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. J. W. Chadwick yesterday morning in the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn. He said, in part:

"'Peace on earth, good will to men,'" said Mr. Chadwick. "That is a sentiment so pure and high that it would have preserved any legend. Who shall say it did not preserve the legend of the birth and was preserved by that legend?

"It may not be a controlling factor in international law now. But I believe there has been more peace in the world than there would have been if that rebuke to war had not stared nations in the face for over eighteen centuries.

"First in peace seems to be unsatisfactory at present. Some people think war rough hews the evolution of the race; another factor that makes warlike spirit is the growing strength of the Nation. Still another is the hope of gain, nurtured by those who would feed on the distress of the Nation.

"But the greatest factor of all is the passionate idealization of war—our belief in our own glorious victory. There are some who can see only one side of war—the killing of men by their fellows. But these are in small numbers, perhaps. The literature of war is fascinating, because of the splendid courage portrayed. The terrible beauty of war lies in this. But is there anything in the history of our late memorable war that would not make us hate it and shun it?

"There is an old German proverb—'Every war leaves behind it an army of heroes, an army of cripples, and an army of thieves.' We had all these after our war. Besides, it left legacies that are hurtful even now. Our financial system represents the result of the country's endeavors to help itself in a time of sore need.

"War is to be avoided if possible, as one would avoid the gate of hell. Between supine submission to wrong and war's dread alternative, there are stations which will admit of settlement with honor to both nations, and I hope we shall stop at one of these.

"I deprecate ascribing unworthy motives to the President. I have known him too long to believe the charges which are coming now even from the house of his friends. I dismiss, without a moment's consideration, such attacks upon Mr. Cleveland's honesty of purpose."

THE SERVICE PATRIOTIC

Ex-Minister Straus's View of the Venezuelan Message.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND COMMENDED

Monroe Doctrine Must Be Upheld—Lord Salisbury Accused of Overstepping the Bounds of Ordinary Propriety.

Oscar S. Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, has for many years devoted much time to the study of international questions which figure in the diplomatic business of this country. With considerable emphasis he indorses the position of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question. He maintains that the restatement of the Monroe doctrine as being the American doctrine was a necessary and wise thing.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, ex-Minister Straus yesterday pointed out some important facts in connection with the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

"The Monroe doctrine was neither inspired by the stock market nor stimulated by the price of cotton," said Mr. Straus. "It was the ultimatum of a patriotic people, in times of peace, to preserve the integrity of our institutions in safety and honor.

"President Monroe said, 'We owe it to candor and to amicable relations between the United States and the powers, that we would consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.' This declaration was hailed with approval and satisfaction by the Government and people of England, and served to confirm the establishment of free Governments on this continent, no less than it served as a harbinger of peace for the nations of Europe.

"Mr. Cleveland's message, which clearly defines the scope, meaning, and continuing vitality of our American policy, was not only demanded at this time, but a sense of candor and in order to avoid causes for conflict between us and Great Britain made it a duty that we should not leave her in doubt as to our policy.

"When President Monroe, in 1823, submitted to Jefferson the correspondence relating to the designs of the Holy Alliance to intervene in South America, he answered: 'The question presented is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs.'

"The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela involves territory two-thirds as large as the State of New-York, and the control of the mouth and 400 miles of the Orinoco River, which is the Mississippi of Venezuela.

"Whatever may be the respective rights of the two countries, it is sufficient to say that while the claims of Great Britain have been from the beginning steadfastly resisted by Venezuela, they have been growing larger and larger until they have doubled in area in the past fifty years. Venezuela has constantly pressed for arbitration, while Great Britain has constantly shifted her boundary line westward, so that it resulted in 1887 in the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"Our Government has not been an indifferent spectator during all these years. On the contrary, our good offices have been liberally tendered. Again, in 1891, President Harrison, in his message, alluded to the subject in the following terms: 'I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing. This Government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of American States. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration when the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts readily ascertainable.'

"Venezuela has, time and again, pending these negotiations between her and Great Britain, asked for our friendly offices and in bringing about arbitration, and promptly advised our Government of British encroachments. In 1888 Secretary Bayard instructed Mr. Phelps to say to Lord Salisbury, in view of the widening British pretensions, 'in deed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern.'

"The forcible possession by Great Britain of this territory is not measured by its area, though as large as above stated, but by the fact that the control of Barima commands the mouth of the Orinoco River and its tributaries. The naval power in possession of this river could control the trade as well as the destinies of Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and in fact the whole of South America.

"Secretary Olney, under the direction of the President, in his dispatch to Mr. Bayard of the 20th of July, a copy of which, as is usual, was left with the British Prime Minister,) went exhaustively into the entire subject, pointing out with painstaking fullness the importance of the subject to this country, and in what respect it conflicted with our policy and interest. It was nowhere claimed that the Monroe doctrine was a principle of international law, but stress was laid upon the fact that it was the calm and deliberate policy adopted by us more than seventy years ago as a continental policy. It impressed upon the Prime Minister the importance of submitting the question to impartial arbitration.

"The Prime Minister devotes the greater part of his reply to an endeavor to show that we do not understand the significance and scope of the Monroe doctrine, and at any rate says that it is 'played out,' or, as he puts it, 'The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day.' He further answers our urgent request for a peaceful arbitration that it is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern.'

"It will appear to any one reading the Prime Minister's communications that he has overstepped the bounds, not only of diplomatic etiquette, but of ordinary propriety, in assuming to dictate to our Government what is the meaning of the Monroe doctrine and what we have a right to hold as our policy on this hemisphere. That the Monroe doctrine, which, when proclaimed, in 1823, was hailed with satisfaction and approval by England, is not abandoned by us, should now be quite evident to Lord Salisbury, even if he should fail to recognize it as a principle of international law.

"Lord Salisbury could more profitably employ his time in discovering that boundary lines are not the branches of compasses, which can be extended without regard to the rights of a contiguous Government, even though that Government be not able to adequately defend itself against forcible encroachment.

"The President has performed a most patriotic service in his clear and forcible statement of our American policy. It was due to candor and to the preservation of peaceable relations with the nations of the world that they should not be left in doubt."

Mr. Levy to Senator Chandler.

The following telegram was sent yesterday by Jefferson M. Levy of this city to Senator William E. Chandler:

To the Hon William E. Chandler, M. S., Washington, D. C.:

Every one having the interest of the country at heart knows your views, expressed in to-day's Morning Journal, are incorrect. The panic has been caused by the silver party, and has been staved off until this time by the wise Administration of President Cleveland. The people demand of you and Congress prompt financial legislation to protect the honor of the United States, as suggested by the President, and for which the electors last November elected them. If you fail to give this relief, the people will hold you responsible, and your party will never be able to recover from your unpatriotic actions. JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

APPLY THE GOLDEN RULE.

Father Monteverde's Hope in Those Concerned in the Dispute.

The Rev. Father D. Monteverde, pastor of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church, Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, at the high mass celebration yesterday morning, preached a sermon in which he touched upon the Venezuelan trouble. He said he hoped God will avert war, and that the trouble will be settled in a Christian spirit.

"War is a terrible thing, he said, and terrible to contemplate, and he hoped the men who were charged with the settlement of the difficulty would approach it in an enlightened spirit, and act in accordance with the principle of the Golden Rule.

Dr. Rainsford Deprecates War Talk.

In Association Hall yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, at the conclusion of his address, referred briefly to the Venezuelan trouble, as follows:

"We hear men talking now of strife. Remember that this association reaches across the ocean, and to foreign lands, spreading the doctrine of Christianity. This evil spirit of strife, which is a false conception, sets us by the ears.

"We can but deprecate the action of men who, through the columns of the press, diffuse the doctrine that would make you, young men of the Young Men's Christian Association, go to cut the throats of members of the Young Men's Christian Association in some foreign land."

While We Talk War Armenians Suffer.

The Rev. James Chambers, pastor of the Calvary Protestant Church, 97 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, spoke yesterday morning of the atrocities to the Arm

PROPERTY OF OLD YALE

Estimates Now Place It at a Value Exceeding $5,000,000.

SOME CHANGES IN THE CORPORATION

Books to be Used in Future Examinations for Admission, and the Expense of College Life.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22.—The catalogue of the university for 1895-6 has been published. The calendar shows that the Spring recess will come about one week earlier than last year, continuing from April 1 to April 9. General changes have occurred in the corporation, and announcement is made thereof. Gov. C. Vincent Coffin occupies the place formerly held by Gov. Luzon B. Morris, and Lorrin A. Cooke of Riverton succeeds Ernest Cady of Hartford.

The vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Edward A. Smith of Hartford has been filled by the election of the Rev. Edwin P. Parker of Hartford.

The following new names appear in the list of the Faculty and instructors: Edward Washburn Hopkins, S. E. Barney, E. G. Browne, C. M. Lewis, C. S. Baldwin, P. F. Smith, P. E. Browning, J. P. Pierpont, C. K. Bancroft, W. M. Strong, J. D. Wilson, W. L. Burnett, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, J. H. Webb, G. L. Fox, John Wurtz, Philip Dowell, H. S. Washington, S. S. Kellar, H. G. Watson, A. W. Evans, H. T. Fowler, R. C. Morris, H. L. Wheeler, C. E. Seashore, T. Nelson, C. J. Bartlett, F. L. Dunlap, J. A. Moore, C. S. Lamb, H. B. Jepson, W. J. Gies, F. C. Spencer, E. H. Arnold, H. W. Foote, W. F. Foster, J. J. Fredericks, G. W. Mixter J. K. Phelps, R. F. Rand, H. M. Snyder, L. P. Wheeler, C. T. Buckingham, and R. S. Alexander.

To the list of beneficiary aids, scholarships, and fellowships is added the Learned Scholarship, established in 1895 by the gift of $2,000 from William L. Learned of the class of '41, which will be awarded at the close of the freshman year to a student who has been markedly successful in his studies. He will receive the income of the fund through his college course.

The examinations for entrance to the academic department will be essentially the same as last year, with the exception of English. In this department the "New-England Requirements" in English will be substituted for the regular Yale examination. The list of books for the preliminary examination for the class entering in 1896 will be as follows: "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Defoe's "History of the Plague in London"; Irving's "Tales of a Traveler"; Scott's "Woodstock"; Macaulay's "Essy on Milton"; Longfellow's "Evangeline"; George Eliot's "Silas Warner."

The preliminary examination in 1896 for the class entering in 1897 will be as follows: Shakespeare's "As You Like It"; Defoe's "History of the Plague in London"; Irving's "Tales of a Traveler"; Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales"; Longfellow's "Evangeline"; George Eliot's "Silas Warner."

The books upon which the final examination in 1896 will be based are: Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"; Milton's "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso Comos and Lycidas"; Webster's first Bunker Hill oration.

The usual estimates of expenses are published, the lowest this year being $350, general average $535, very liberal $860.

New courses are offered in nearly every department of the university, and several courses in the musical department. In the political department it is announced that for the class entering in 1896 four years of study will be required before graduation. Classes entering before this date will pursue the curriculum in force at the time of entrance. An outline of a three or four years' course is given, which is subject to modification.

Two new members of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Museum have been appointed—William C. Whitney and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

There is a total of 2,415 students in the university, as against 2,350 last year. They are distributed as follows, the number for this year being given first, with last year's number following: Graduate courses, 176, 138; academic department, 1,199, 1,150; Sheffield Scientific School, 584, 662; Art School, 40, 41; musical department, 53, 25; total, 2,058, 1,889, in the department of philosophy and arts; Divinity School, 105, 116; Medical School, 125, 100; Law School, 224, 105. There is a total increase in the university of 65 over last year. There has been a gain in every department except the scientific and theological.

The Cobden Club Medal for 1896 will be awarded by Messrs. Farnam, Hadley, Schwab, and Fisher to the undergraduate who shall present, before noon on Saturday, May 30, 1896, the best solution of the following problems:

First—Discuss the effect on wages of opening new opportunities for women's work.

Second—To whom is it an advantage or a disadvantage to have American insurance excluded from Germany?

Third—It has been claimed on high authority that recent bond issues have been necessitated by the presentation for redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes and not by any deficiency in the revenues of the Government, and in proof of this it has been stated that when the issues were made, there was a surplus in the Treasury. How far is this argument conclusive?

Fourth—How long can our little stock of $300,000,000 of gold last in liquidating interest and dividend dues in Europe to the amount of $250,000,000 each year? Criticise.

Fifth—Show people favor a plan that gives to the Government the exclusive right to issue paper currency and confines banks and bankers to the function of loaning the money—whether paper or coin—which the Government provides. Criticise.

Sixth—Analyze the income of a railroad into the economic element of rent, profits, and interest, explaining what circumstances would lead you to any given case to assign a greater or smaller proportion to one or another of the categories.

The Bennett Prize, being the income of a fund of $1,000 given in 1893 by James Gordon Bennett of New-York City, is awarded annually on commencement day to that undergraduate member of the senior class, in either the academical department or the Sheffield Scientific School, who shall have pursued courses in political science and English literature and shall have prepared the best essay, in English prose, upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States Government, selected by the Faculty.

The subject for 1896 will be "Civil Service Reform in the United States, Its History and Present Problems."

A joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the Political Science Association of the Central States will be held in Indianapolis Dec. 27, 1895, to Jan. 2, 1896. Four Yale professors are to be among the speakers. At the morning session of Dec. 28 "The Relation of Changes in the Volume of the Currency to Prosperity," will be treated by Prof. Irving Fisher. On the afternoon of the same day Prof. H. W. Farnam will deliver an address on "The Practicability and Desirability for the Commercial World of a Double Standard of Currency." On Jan. 1, at the morning session Prof. H. B. Bourne will deliver an address on "The Worship of Reason in Paris During the Reign of Terror."

There will be a class in bookkeeping organized at the beginning of next term, under the instruction of Mr. Fowler, '90, who had charge of the work last year. The aim of the course is to give in about ten lessons a thorough knowledge of the elements of practical bookkeeping. The course will be open to all academic and Sheffield seniors on payment of the fee of $10. This amount covers the cost of textbooks and all stationery as well as the charge for instruction.

The college papers and others are figuring on the value of the real estate and the buildings and equipments belonging to Yale University, the publication of the Treasurer's report being the cause of the figuring. The following figures give the approximate valuation set upon the real estate and the various buildings by a graduate of twenty-odd years standing who has interested himself quite deeply in university affairs and has followed closely the general progress and advancement of the institution. Commencing with the buildings on the campus proper, Osborn Hall, which was erected several years ago, can now be valued at $200,000. Vanderbilt Dormitory is put down at the cost price, $1,000,000 in round numbers. The Art School is reckoned at $200,000 in spite of its age, and its contents are worth at least $50,000.

The university library is next in order and represents $100,000, while the books are estimated at $200,000. Dwight Hall is worth $50,000; Alumni Hall, $25,000. Durfee Dormitory is valued at $100,000, and the Farnam Dormitory at about $75,000. Lawrence Dormitory is worth $150,000, and Welch Hall represents $200,000. The value of the brick row and the treasury building is placed at $100,000. Other buildings situated near the campus are Sloan and Kent Laboratories, $100,000; the common's dining hall, $20,000; gymnasium, $200,000; White and Berkeley Dormitories, $200,000; Peabody Museum, $150,000; contents of the same, $100,000; College Street Church, $30,000; secret society buildings, $400,000; the Divinity School Building, $200,000; the Law School Building, $50,000, and the Medical School Building, $20,000. The campus lot would probably sell in the market to-day for $500,000, while the remaining land occupied by the outside buildings mentioned is worth about $250,000. The buildings of the Scientific School, together with the equipment and surrounding real estate, are valued at $500,000.

Other property belonging to the university is estimated as follows: Observatory buildings and land, $280,000; Infirmary, $20,000; Yale field, $70,000, and the other real estate, $100,000. The sum total of these estimates is in round numbers $5,500,000.

A very fine secret society building is that of the Delta Phi Fraternity of the Sheffield Scientific School. It is called St. Elmo Hall, and stands on the north side of Grove Street, between Temple and Church Streets, not far from the cloister on the same street. It is constructed of terra cotta and brown sandstone. The interior is arranged on the half-story plan. On the ground floor is a large hall, with open fireplace and other furniture, besides a billiard room and a reading and smoking room. The entire interior is handsomely furnished.

St. Elmo Hall,
Yale University.

CHRISTMAS AT COLUMBIA.

Entertainments Past and Coming—An Interesting Series of Lectures.

The Christmas Holidays of Columbia College began on Friday last and will continue until Monday, Jan. 6. It is the time-honored custom of Columbia students to signify to the professors and instructors their best wishes for a merry Yuletide by giving them three rousing cheers and the 'Varsity yell. This custom was enthusiastically repeated during the latter part of the week, and both the Faculty and the students left college in a happy frame of mind.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week, the sophomores gave a most successful entertainment at the Carnegie Lyceum. The proceeds were to defray the expenses of last year's freshman eight. Financially the show did not fare as well as had been expected, but the crew debt was almost entirely removed. J. T. Conover was the manager.

The Christmas numbers of both the college magazines. The Spectator and The Columbia Literary Monthly, appeared in neat and tasteful covers last week. The former of these contained Christmas greetings from President Seth Low, Dean Van Amringe, and Chapiain Van De Water, an article by Brander Matthews on the "Difference Between American and British Literature," "A Persian New Year's," by Prof. Jackson, a review by John B. Pine, and poems by Victor Mapes and others. The Literary Monthly published three pretty short stories, together with "Sketches of Mediaeval Oxford," and numerous poems.

The officers of all the university classes have now been definitely chosen. They are, '96 Arts—President—E. W. Gould; Vice President—E. H. Daly; Secretary—W. S. Cherry; Treasurer—S. S. Seward. '96 Mines—President—W. Uhlig; Vice President—A. Monnell, Jr.; Secretary—G. Heye; Treasurer—C. S. Wetherell. '97 Arts—President—E. C. Brown; Vice President—R. K. Marvin; Secretary—O. B. Smith; Treasurer—A. W. Putnam. '97 Mines—President—A. S. Farmer; Vice President—C. M. Clarke; Secretary—W. A. Bostwick; Treasurer—J. W. Goodridge. '98 Arts—President—R. B. Pomeroy; Vice President—F. Mitchell, Jr.; Secretary—J. T. Conover; Treasurer—J. Watson, Jr. '99 Arts—President—F. A. Bachelor; Vice President—W. Bradley; Secretary—J. D. Fell; Treasurer—F. Bigelow. '99 Mines—President—R. Bigelow; Vice President—H. H. Oddie; Secretary and Treasurer—H. C. Carpenter. '99 Law—President—G. J. Sleicher; Vice President—W. R. A. Kojer; Secretary—H. Hurd; Treasurer—G. Ross. '97 Law—President—B. G. Paskusz; Vice President—W. B. Arnold; Secretary—R. Weed; Treasurer—C. M. Gilpin. '98 Law—President—R. A. Sturgis; Vice President—H. F. Stone; Secretary—C. Costello; Treasurer—R. Underhill.

Immediately after the opening of the new term, a very interesting double course of public lectures is announced from the biological department upon the "Structure, Habits, and Instincts of Birds." Upon Tuesdays in January, beginning Jan. 7, Mr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History will lecture upon "Birds," as a field naturalist, treating of their distribution, migration, coloring, nesting habits, and structural adaptations. Mr. Chapman is widely known as one of the leading American ornithologists and as the author of the "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America."

These lectures will introduce and illustrate a concurrent course upon the "Instincts of Birds," by the distinguished English biologist, Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan author of "Animal Life and Intelligence," and of "Comparative Psychology." During recent years he has made a number of experiments upon newly hatched birds of different types to test the theory of Darwin and Herbert Spencer that "instincts are inherited habits," and the results of his own experiments will form the central features of the course, which naturally touches upon the whole subject of animal psychology.

Owing to the fact that all the large lecture halls upon the block are occupied throughout the afternoon, the university has engaged the lecture hall of the Academy of Medicine in West Forty-fourth Street. Lectures will be delivered at 5 P. M. Tickets may be procured by application to the Secretary or the President, as in the other public university courses.

The subjects for the honorary prize essays for the coming year have been announced as follows: The James Gordon Bennett Prize Essay—"In the light of experience since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act, should that so-called anti-pooling clause be repealed?" The National Society of the Sons of the Revolution Prize Essay—"The principles fought for in the War of the Revolution." The Chanler Historical Prize Essay—"The creation of the State of West Virginia." Senior Honors in History—"The destruction of the temples under Philip the Fair of France." Junior Honors in History—"The Schleswig-Holstein question—its relations to the unification of Germany."

The musicial society is now considering the selection of the play to be produced by the college next Spring. Several plays have been offered, but these have been sifted down so that now only three remain. They are the "Buccaneer," "Rumshiko," and "Anthony and Cleopatra." The first of these was composed by Kenneth Mackenzie Murchison, Jr., '94 Mines, and Guy Whetmore Carryl, '95 Arts. The second was written by a Baltimore playwright, Mr. Saumering, and the third by Arthur A. Powers, '97 Arts, and Charles C. Sargent, '98 Arts. "Antony and Cleopatra" seems to be the most favored of the group, because its authors are now in college; its music is very "taking," the libretto is full of life and wit, and its plot is well conceived, and for a piece of amateur work, is surprisingly clever.

The musical societies will start on their Christmas tour immediately after Christmas Day. They will not go outside of a radius of 150 miles, but they will take in all the larger towns hereabout.

HARVARD'S VACATION BEGINS.

But One New Prize on the List Offered by the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 22.—The college vacation began to-day and will last until Jan. 3, on which day students will be required to register and attend all recitations. Men who lived in Chicago or further west were allowed to leave Cambridge on Saturday or Friday, but no permission was granted to stay away from Cambridge after Jan. 2.

At last the definite announcement is made that the gymnasium and reading room of the library, which have been closed all the Fall for repairs, will be opened by the time the students are back in college. The gymnasium will be opened on Jan. 2, and the library on Jan. 3. The gymnasium is at last finely furnished with baths and new locker accommodations. The price of lockers has been increased in order to pay the extra expenses of heating and lighting. The entire building is to be lighted by electricity, and several new pieces of apparatus are put on the gymnasium floor. The library reading room will also be lighted by electricity, and will be opened evenings, something never before done in the history of Harvard.

Harvard, Brown, and Yale have been invited by the New-England Skating Association to enter a triangular ice polo league, for which a silver cup is offered. Harvard will not be allowed to enter a regular team, but some four or five young Harvard skating enthusiasts are willing to match themselves against teams from Brown and Yale.

According to his usual custom, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton will entertain at his home on Christmas Eve all students who happen to be in Cambridge on that evening.

The annual Pan concert of the musical clubs took place on Wednesday in Sanders Theatre, and was followed by a dance in Memorial Hall. The concert was a success. The Pierian Sodality, or college orchestra, won especial praise by its execution of Wagner's "March from Tannhaeuser."

The annual deturs were announced on Thursday. These prizes are given to students for meritorious work in their studies. They are given chiefly to students of one year's standing, though a few are given to members of the higher classes who show great improvement in their work in their freshman year. The twenty-five sophomores to receive them are in order the first twenty-five in their class at the end of the freshman year last June. The prizes are in the form of books and are drawn from the income of the Hopkins foundation. Following is the complete list:

Sophomores.—William Wilson Baker of Jamaica Plain, Edmund Blake Barton of Worcester, Almy Morrill Carter of Woburn, Carl Newell Jackson of Waltham, Johannes Lassen Boysen of Loitkirchen, Germany; Edward Winslow Fox of Fox-land, Me.; Francis Paul Garland of Somerville, Hazen Pierce Phubrick of Cambridge, Hiram Hall Roberts of Youngstown, Ohio; Eric Arthur Starbuck of Andover, Ralph Andrew of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick Sherman Arnold of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Richard Burrage Carter of Newton, Beverly Randolph Robertson of New-York, N. Y.; Charles Hamilton Ayers of Hamilton, N. J.; Lauchmon Allen Brown of Roxbury; Frank Hendrick of Boston, Langdon Parker Marvin of Albany, N. Y.; Charles Eldridge Morgan of Germantown, Penn.; Herbert Richardson of Boston, Herbert Eckard of West Bridgewater, Ralph Pierson of Omaha, Neb.; Ashton Livermore Carr of Melrose, Lewis Adams Fales of Thomaston, Me., and Samuel Graham Underhill of Somerville.

Juniors.—Clarence King Moore of Cambridge, Robert Logan of Philadelphia, Penn.

Seniors.—William Cook Gray of Fall River and Ernest Clarence Jewell of Lawrence.

The list of prizes offered by the Faculty for the coming year is just announced. The only new prize on the list is the Roper prize of $250, offered for the best essay upon "The Causes of the Russian War of 1812." Competition is open to students of Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania.

Five prizes are offered this year for subjects in the field of political science, viz.: The Toppan, Sumner, Bennett, and two Paine prizes. The subjects may, within certain defined limits, be chosen by each competitor for himself, subject to the approval of the Committee on Prizes in Political Science. There are several subjects suggested for these prizes, as follows:

The Toppan Prize—"Protection to Young Industries in the United States," "Town and Country Government in the United States," "The Foundation and Prospects of the Dominion of Canada," "The Original and Derived Features of the United States Constitution," "Parliamentary Government in Faince Since 1869."

The Sumner Prize—"The Experience of the Last Half Century and the Light It Throws upon the Possible General Resort to Arbitration as a Substitute for War," "Great National Armaments in Time of Peace; Their Causes, Their Continuance, the Chances of Their Decline," "An Historical Sketch of the Spread of the Doctrine of Immunity of Private Property at Sea and a Discussion of Its Tendency to Promote Peace," "The Light Which Experience Throws upon the Resort to Arbitration as a Substitute for War."

The Bennett Prize—"The Proper Relations of the United States with Hawaii," "How Should Postmasters Be Elected?" "The Advantages and Dangers to the United States of a Powerful Navy," "The Effect of Executive Commissions on State Government."

The Paine Prizes—"The Scientific Treatment of City Slums," "The Housing of the Working Classes," "The Child Problem in Great Cities," "The History and Prospects of Labor Organizations in the United States," "The History and Prospects of Productive Co-operation in the United States," "The Duty of the State to the Laboring Classes."

The largest prize will be offered this year for the best metrical translation of the fifth ode of the third book of Horace.

The subjects proposed for essays in competition for the Dante Prize are as follows: "Recent Studies of the Text of Dante, Especially Those of Witte, Moore, and Tauber," "The Allegory of the Eighth and Ninth Cantos of the Inferno," "The City of Dis, Its Demons, the Furies, Medusa, the Opposition to the Entrance of the Poets, the Heavenly Messenger," "Petrarch's Personal and Literary Attitude Toward Dante."

There has been considerable talk since the football season to the effect that there has been favoritism in the choice of members of the various Varsity athletic teams. In order to do away with any such false impression, Capt. Bullard and Coach Watson of the crew have issued the following manifesto:

"The undersigned having heard that there is an impression prevalent among the students of Harvard University that in order to make the 'Varsity or class crews it is necessary to be a member of some prominent society or club, or to come from Boston or vicinity, wish emphatically to contradict such reports or impression, and now to assure all fellows who wish to row, that they will be given a full and fair trial, irrespective of whether they belong to clubmen, and irrespective of where they came from."

The project for a university club seems to have met favor with the students. Early in the week the committee appointed for the purpose of determining the sentiment among the students issued a circular setting forth the object of the club, as already shown in THE TIMES, and asking for an expression of opinion from all students. They pointed out that whether 2,000 students resided in Cambridge, only 300 are members of social clubs. For the other 2,600 it is desired to have some handy club to bind them together.

The college poet laureate still continues to be signed by all who would be likely to join, and have already secured over 1,000 names.

THE PRINCETON FRENCH DEBATE.

The Coubertin Medal Won This Year by Frederick W. Loetscher.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Frederick William Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa, a member of the academic senior class, was the successful competitor for the large and handsome Coubertin Medal in the annual French debate of the American Whig Society, which occurred the past week. More interest than is usually the case was manifested in this debate, and Mr. Loetscher was pushed hard to win, R. M. McElroy, '96, one of last year's contestants in the Yale-Princeton debate, and F. S. Smithers, Jr., '96, of New-York City being close competitors. This medal is given each year to a member of the senior class in Whig Hall who wins first place in a debate on some question of French politics.

The donor of the medal is Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a man who comes from the best conservative stock of France, who is deeply interested in the moral regeneration of his country. At present he is exciting a great influence by his writings in the Temps, the Débats, and the Revue Bleue, and by his active work in the schools and among the youth of France. M. de Coubertin has visited America at various times with the view to studying the methods of American universities, and this has brought him to Princeton several times. When here in 1893 he was made an honorary member of the American Whig Society, in which centre of interest he immediately manifested a desire to keep alive an interest in French affairs, and to this end he gave the prize known as the French Medal, to be contested for annually. The medal is a beautiful work of art. It was designed by the sculptor O. Roty and engraved and struck by Desaide of Paris. A laurel-crowned female head, symbolic of the French Republic, is represented on the obverse, while on the reverse, within a wreath composed of oak and laurel, is inscribed, "French Medal, Pierre de Coubertin Fund," and outside of this, "American Whig Society, Princeton University." It is of gold, and is three inches in diameter. M. de Coubertin has also established two other medals in American universities—one at the University of Louisiana, at New-Orleans, and another to be contested for in San Francisco each year by a debater from the Leland Stanford University and one from the University of California. M. de Coubertin is also the chief mover in the plan to re-establish the Olympic games the coming year. The Whig Hall medal was won in 1893 by James Brunow Kennedy, '94, of Pittsburg, and last year by Joseph Curtis Sloan of Pennsylvania.

The winner this year, F. W. Loetscher of Iowa, is known as the best all-around scholar in the senior class. He is the first honor man of his class during his entire course. In his freshman year he captured the Freshman First Honor Prize. In his sophomore year, besides leading his class, he was the successful competitor for the "Class of 1870 English Prize." In his junior year he secured the Wood Scholarship, being the first honor prize of the year, and also added to his list the "Wananakee Prize in English Literature," the "Class of 1870 Anglo-Saxon Prize," and the Junior Debate of the American Whig Society, and represented his society on the commencement stage as one of the junior orators. Mr. Loetscher has expressed his intention of entering the contest for the Princeton-Harvard Intercollegiate Debate, to be held at Cambridge in March.

The Modern Language Club of Princeton has elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association, to be held at New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 26-28, as follows: F. L. Critchlaw, '96; Prof. George M. Harper, Prof. Lewis Bayles Paton, and Bayard Dodge. The freshman class has elected its Washington Birthday speakers as follows: C. English of the Chiosophio Society, orator; A. Armstrong of the American Whig Society, Class of 1876 Prize debater.

The Sophomore Dance Committee has been organized by the addition of the following men to the committee recently elected: H. M. Hart of Pennsylvania, E. Green of New-Jersey, R. C. Thomas of Maryland, R. B. Joyce of New-Jersey, W. B. Cadwalader of Pennsylvania, H. Parsons of Pennsylvania, P. Dickinson of New-Jersey, and C. U. Bussey of Pennsylvania.

The December number of The Nassau Literary Magazine appeared Tuesday. The number opens with an excellent bit of verse by David Potter, '96. The managing editor, A. L. P. Dennis, contributes an essay under the title "Press Censorship in Turkey," and Francis Charles McDonald, '96, follows with a short poem entitled "A Gap Girl." "An Episode in the Life of Mr. Douglas Brton" is the title of a clever story by David Potter, '96; Charles Francis Dunn has a poem called "The Northland," and among other contributions are an essay entitled "The Present Degeneracy," by John J. Momeni, '96; a story called "Jeannette," by Laurance Foster Bower, '96, and a Christmas sketch entitled "A Christmas Remembrance," by Roland Slater Morris.

The Christmas recess of the university began Wednesday morning and will last two weeks, college convening again on Jan. 24. Nearly all the undergraduates have gone to their homes or to those in Boston. During the recess all of the students on the campus gardeners are making repairs on the college park, and the various dormitories are being renovated.

CORNELL MEN LEAVE FOR HOME.

The Students Enjoying the Holidays—Trip of the Musicians.

ITHACA, Dec. 22.—Instruction for the Fall term closed Saturday at 6 P. M. By that time, however, most of the students had left town and were well on their way home for the holiday vacation. The old system of final examinations was reverted to this year, and was adopted by nearly every department. By this system the mark for the term depends mainly upon the proficiency shown in this examination. On account of the rigid system of marking which prevails, the last two weeks of the term are always hard for the Cornell students. The end of the final week is, therefore, always hailed with delight, and the alacrity with which the happy youths get out of town is amazing.

Most of the large cities are well represented, so that special cars are chartered for different points on the through train. This year the Chicago contingent practicaly had a whole train, which left last night. The next largest delegations were from Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Cleveland.

The Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs leave for their Christmas trip to-morrow. Manager Welling Wyckoff, who has just returned from a run over the route, reports that the prospects are excellent for a successful tour. In Washington the clubs will be given a reception by Mrs. Hearst, and nearly every city which is visited like social functions are being arranged. The trip includes Binghamton, Dec. 23; Brooklyn, Dec. 24; Orange, Dec. 25; Washington, Dec. 26; Columbus, Dec. 28; Lexington, Dec. 30; St. Louis, Dec. 31; Chicago, Jan. 1; Toledo, Jan. 2; Buffalo, Jan. 3; Bath, Jan. 4. Two special cars have been secured. These cars will be retained throughout the trip. The membership of the clubs is as follows:

Glee Club—F. D. Clinton, Leader; W. H. Felker, J. M. Davidge, H. C. Grant, H. B. Prest, G. F. Bailey, C. J. Ramsburg, F. E. Sturdevant, E. A. Werner, Jr., R. P. Tobin, L. A. Fuertes, F. L. Bailey, P. W. Simpson, N. Lyon, G. E. Parsons, W. Steele, E. Johnston.

Banjo Club—N. C. Cushing, Leader; J. G. Sanderson, H. I. Gannett, S. C. Lines, H. M. Groves, C. G. Morgan, H. H. Alcock, G. L. Weller, S. H. Dunlop, J. A. Bailey, W. S. Goll, F. N. Kollock, Jr., W. C. Truman, F. D. Clark.

Mandolin Club—W. S. Goll, Leader; H. I. Gannett, W. C. Truman, G. L. Weller, F. D. Clark, L. C. Fuller, H. W. Chatfield, E. M. Houpt, S. H. Dunlop, J. A. Bailey, H. H. Alcock, H. M. Groves, F. N. Kollock, Jr.

The 1896-97 University Register has been distributed. Among the most noticeable changes are the increase in requirements for entrance in the courses in philosophy and science, and the abolition of the course in letters. The total attendance is given as 1,654. The freshman class registers 506, or 53 more than it did last year. The School of Law has 236 students, as against 211 last year. There have also been additions to the instructing body, which now numbers 167. Though the increase in attendance is not as large as expected, yet in other respects the statistics are satisfactory.

President and Mrs. Schurman gave a reception to graduate students Friday evening. Many seniors, as well as young ladies from Sage College, were present.

The Winter term commences Saturday, Jan. 4. Registration will close Jan. 3.

NORMAL COLLEGE ELIGIBLE LIST.

Examinations for Teachers Will Be Held Twice a Year.

President Hunter has issued the following statement, which is of considerable importance to the teachers of New-York City:

"In order to form an eligible list from which teachers shall be appointed to fill vacancies in the Normal College, the Executive Committee has ordered competitive examinations to be held in the college building in January and September of each year.

"Accordingly the examinations will be held in 1896 on the 16th and 17th of January and on the 18th and 19th of September.

"An average of 85 per cent. must be reached in each department; but the committee reserves the right to select any candidate who attains the required standard of scholarship. The marks given to candidates, whether successful or not, shall not be published.

"In order to be eligible, candidates must have had three years' experience as class teachers, and for the training department, one year's experience.

"An outline of the requirements for each department is as follows:

"Latin—Virgil, Cicero's Letters and Orations, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, (Agricola and Germania,) Latin composition, prosody.

"English Literature—From Chaucer to Tennyson, and from Cotton Mather to Holmes; English and American history, rhetoric, English grammar, and composition.

"Mathematics and Physics—Algebra, (to the progressions, including the nature and use of logarithms;) Geometry, plain, solid, and analytical, of one dimension; Trigonometry, plain and spherical; Calculus, the differentiation and integration of algebraic functions, with practical application; Physics, elements of natural sciences; Botany, elements of structural botany and use of manual; Physiology, human physiology and hygiene; Physical Geography and Geology, elements of each. Candidates will be given one or more specimens from the mineral, plant, or animal kingdom to describe.

"French—Written tests, a dictation, a letter, idioms and grammar; Oral tests, reading of a French selection, reading of an English selection; translation of the latter at sight; Literature, the standard authors of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

"German—Candidates will be examined as follows: As to their ability to use the German language correctly and to translate German and English at sight; as to their knowledge of the history of German literature. A subject will be assigned to the candidates upon which they will write an essay in German.

"Pedagogics—Psychology and the theory and practice of teaching.

"Training Department; Pedagogics—The requirements are as follows: a knowledge of the subjects of study required for the first grammar grade of New-York City schools, and a knowledge of the method of teaching them; a knowledge of the elements of such natural sciences as may be required for oral lessons in grammar and primary grades; a general knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and of phonetics."

CITY COLLEGE NEWS AND NOTES.

The Competition for the Serena Mason Carnes Prizes.

The subjects for the Serena Mason Carnes prizes in French, Spanish, and German have been announced as follows: French—"Esther," Tragédie par Racine, and "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," Comédie par Augier et Sandeau.

Spanish—"La Verdad Sospechosa," poi Don Juan Ruiz de Alarcon y Mendoza, and "Un Drama Neuvo," poi Tamajo y Baus.

German—"Die Braut von Messina," von Schiller, and "Badekurem," von Putlitz.

The examination will consist of the translation into English of one or more scenes chosen from these plays in each of the three languages. The competition is open to students above the subfreshman class. A student may also compete for the prize in more than one language.

The prize is $30, and $10 extra to any student winning two of the prizes. The examination will take place in May.

Prof. Hardy of the English department has notified the juniors and seniors that the second-term orations will be due Jan. 6. The senior oration will constitute the graduating thesis and a deficiency in it will count against graduation. The oration must not exceed 600 words.

Through the efforts of the Director, L. Buerger, '97, the playing of the college orchestra has greatly improved. There are seventeen men in the organization. The orchestra will play at an entertainment given in Bellevue Hospital Jan. 2. The following are members of the orchestra: L. Buerger, '97; M. Bernheim, '97; H. Eberhardt, '97; A. Stern, '97; C. Gentzlinger, '97; G. Swan, '97; J. Sladovnick, '96; T. Lippstadt, '98; C. Buerger, '98; M. Jonas, '98; A. Boecker, '98; W. Boyer, '98; W. Muller, '99; J. Roos, '99; C. Landau, A. Lambert, and L. Prince.

The officers of the Phrenocosmian Literary Society are: President—J. Heil, '96; Vice President—C. Sindelar, '96; Recording Secretary—L. Ernstein, '99; Corresponding Secretary—M. Elgas, '98; Editor—I. E. Goldwasser, '97; Assistant Editor—F. Herman, '98; Teller—F. Jacoby, '98; Cabinet—A. Strobel, '96, and A. Lippe, '96; Character Committee—J. Gershel, '96; M. Ziegel, '97, and F. Clark, '98.

The class of '99 will give a dinner at Clark's this evening. A song by P. Meidt has been adopted as the class song.

Theta Delta Chi Fraternity is making preparations for the banquet to be tendered to Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey. It will be given Feb. 14, probably at the Waldorf.

The semi-annual dinner of the Manhattan Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi was given Friday last at the clubrooms of the fraternity.

Phi Gamma Delta will hold its annual reunion and banquet in the fraternity rooms Thursday. A large number of men are expected.

Much interest is already being taken in the coming senior class elections. The candidates for Presidency are J. Alexander and J. T. Lee. The President will have power to appoint all committees for Class Day and graduation.

The first issue this year of The Phrenocosmian Quarterly was made Friday. The issue was a good one.

UNPARDONABLE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Summary Dismissal of a Naval Cadet for "Gouging."

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 22.—The summary dismissal of a naval cadet of the fourth class this week from the Naval Academy for "gouging" is in exact line with the unvarying policy of the academic authorities. Two things are never forgiven at the institution—lying and gouging. A cadet caught in either is sure to be dismissed. In vain political influence tries to save them. They may bridge the difficulty for the time; but the eye of the authorities is ever on the cadet who tries to get his way through life on lies, and sooner or later he is captured in some flagrant dereliction that is beyond cavil, or else the examination suddenly grows so profound as the deep, blue sea, and the unprepared cadet cannot fathom it, and has to set his sails for another haven than the United States Navy. Few cadets undertake this process of graduation—there will be hardly one in a class who acquires a reputation for "gouging" through the academic bulwarks.

The cadets themselves have a code of honor on "gouging" as well as the officers. It is to wink at an unfortunate taking enough of irregular help to win his 2.50 to pass him; but no further must he go. They resent a cadet taking unfairly the place of another who is striving honestly to win his position in his class. Reduced to a syllabus, the code is, "You may cheat the country, but not the cadets." The officers are very alert in detecting this offense, though sometimes the smart ones take the advantage of their clever instructors. It is against the rules for a cadet on examination to hold communication with other cadets in the room. A cadet wanted to give a forlorn fellow a piece of information. He started up toward the professor as if to ask a question, then suddenly halted, saying "Never mind," as if he had changed his intention. He had only reached the floundering classmate, and, unnoticed, had dropped him a piece of paper with the desired information on it.

An old and worn-out stratagem was to write the hard things expected in the examination on the cuff, and to this the delinquent would turn in the moment of his distress. This gave rise, not long ago, to an amusing and costly incident. A cadet, on examination, was noticed by the examining officer to be fingering his cuff in a very suspicious manner, and, as the officer approached him, the cadet drew his jacket sleeve over his cuff. The officer said: "I am very sorry, Mr. ——, but I will have to see your cuff." He did see it, and read: "Don't let your curiosity get the better of your judgment." The cadet received fifty demerits and was given several weeks on the Santee for his impertinence. The officer dared not show himself in the Officers' Club for a month, least he be hailed for having an overweening interest in the affairs of brash young cadets.

NEW ELECTIVES AT UNION.

A Modern Language Alcove Founded by the Class of '82.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 22.—The Fall term of Union College ended on Friday, when the Christmas vacation began. It will reopen for the Winter term Tuesday, Jan. 7.

In addition to the electives scheduled in the catalogue, the following have been offered for next term: Advanced rhetoric, for seniors and juniors, by Prof. Hale; bacteriology, for seniors, by Prof. Stoller; ethics, for seniors, by Assistant Prof. Buck; French, for seniors and juniors, by Instructor Mosher; German tragedy, for seniors, by Assistant Prof. Pepper.

Prof. Wells, head of the department of modern languages and literature, has received a letter from A. S. Wright, '82, stating that at the recent centennial exercises the class of '82 decided to establish an alcove in the college library devoted to that department. It is to be done as a compliment to Prof. Wells. The alcove will be filled with exclusively German works, and will be opened in a few months.

Seven full-tuition scholarships are still open in the scientific and engineering divisions to freshmen who are willing to perform any reasonable amount of work asked of them in return by the President or Dean. A competitive examination for these scholarships will be held Monday, Jan. 6.

The entire college has been thrown into mourning by the death, within a week, of two of the most popular students, Horace Fairweather, '98, and John Seaman, '99, both from typhoid fever. Seaman was nineteen years old, a member of the engineering department and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Fairweather was twenty-one years old, in the scientific division, and a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. Both classes have passed resolutions of respect.

Pratt Term Examinations.

The Christmas recess at Pratt Institute has been preceded by the usual term examinations which, with the completion of the term work, has kept both students and instructors busy.

Miss Both-Hendriksen gave the closing lecture of her course on household art Friday morning. These lectures form part of the work required of the domestic science normal students, and cover studies in architecture, interior decoration, and furnishing. The lecture given on Friday morning reviewed briefly the work of the term, and was fully illustrated by lantern slides.

The department of domestic art had an unusual display of pretty gowns and hats as the result of the term's work. There were a great many dainty evening dresses, and some beautiful street and house costumes. The result hats—that is, the first hat made of good material after a certain amount of practice work—of the High School girls were worthy of especial notice, because they showed remarkable skill and taste.

The library training class, with Miss Mary S. Avery, visited a publishing establishment last week for the purpose of studying the various processes employed in the printing of a book. Miss Avery, who is a lecturer in literature to the library school, has a very interesting article in the November number of The Vassar Miscellany on "The Making of the Century Dictionary." Previous to her present appointment to the institute staff of instructors, Miss Avery was employed as an assistant editor of the Century Dictionary.

F. Hopkinson Smith delivered Thursday evening the third lecture in the course of free lectures to be given during the Winter. He gave a series of word sketches which he grouped together in a portfolio fancifully marked "From San Marco to Vermont."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Declines Extending to 15 Points in Leading Railway Stocks.

A SCARE OVER VENEZUELAN MATTERS

President Cleveland's Message Alarms Foreign Holders of Our Securities—Currency and Congress —Failures on 'Change.

MONDAY—A. M.

President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan boundary dispute on Tuesday last marked a turn in the speculative tide. Until that day the market had shown improvement, but within an hour of the publication of the message operators began to change their position. On Wednesday foreign orders to sell came in small volume; on Thursday the movement was more pronounced, and on Friday there seemed to be no end to the liquidation. Again, on Saturday orders from London and the Continent were numerous, but there was also buying to a limited extent. The decline, however, had been so great that by Saturday weakly margined holdings were forced on the market, and the influence of the foreign buying was offset. The situation on Friday was distinctly panicky, and on that day about three-quarters of a million shares were traded in. In the two hours on Saturday 310,000 shares were done. Previous disturbances have usually run over three days. In this instance the trouble really began on Friday, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that it will reach its climax early to-day.

Half a dozen Stock Exchange firms have been compelled to announce their suspension, and it is likely that the list will be added to to-day. The Stock Exchange Clearing House will have to handle more than 1,000,000 shares of stock this morning, (no clearances being made on Saturdays,) and anxiety will not be relieved until the result is known. While no one looks for actual hostilities between this country and Great Britain, the necessary delay pending a settlement may run into months, and that period may well be filled with uneasiness and uncertainty. The assertion from abroad is that our securities are being returned to us not so much on account of the dread of war as of the uncertainty of our currency condition. If this is true the disposition displayed in Washington in reference to the President's latest message cannot be expected to allay the uneasiness in Europe.

The final prices of Saturday, compared with those of the previous week, show declines extending to 15 points. Rock Island scored the greatest loss, but St. Paul is only a point behind, with a decline of 14 points. Burlington, Louisville and Nashville, Kansas and Texas preferred, Denver preferred, and Southern preferred are all down 10 points or more, while the lower-priced specialties have suffered proportionately. In the industrials Sugar is down 11, Tobacco 6, Leather preferred 9, Distillers' 7, Tennessee Coal 8, and Cordage preferred 12. Declines like these are abnormal, and mean prompt recovery the moment the situation becomes clearer. There are many great bargains for those who have the money and the courage to buy at the prevailing level. The statement of Mr. S. M. Rice, President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company in another column of to-day's TIMES, is timely, and should be read by uneasy holders of the stock of that company.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 22, '94
Adams Express	140	140	..
Alton & Terre Haute	59	52	..
American Cotton Oil	18	14	24⅞
American Cotton Oil pf.	69½	59	70
*American Sugar Refs.	104	90⅝	89⅝
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	98	92	91½
American Tel. & Cable Co.	92	91	91
American Tobacco	75⅝	68¼	90⅝
American Tobacco pf.	100⅞	94	109
Ann Arbor pf.	26	25½	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	17¼	15	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25⅞	16	..
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	1
Baltimore & Ohio	49	42	43⅜
*Bay State Gas	26⅜	17½	20½
Brunswick Company	4	3	..
Canada Southern	55¼	42	51
Canadian Pacific	55½	55¼	..
Central Pacific	12	12	14¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	12½	17⅛
Chicago & East Illinois	46¼	44½	50
Chicago Gas	71⅜	57¾	71⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84⅜	70	71¼
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅜	93½	97¼
C., M. & St. Paul	76	60½	57⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	129⅝	123	120
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	75⅝	59	61¾
Cleve., Cinn., Chi. & St. L.	42⅞	28	39⅝
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	94⅞	90	..
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	60	55	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¾	20½	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	2¼	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17⅛	14½	16⅜
Consolidation Coal	30	30	..
Consolidated Gas Company	160½	136	133
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	118	126⅞
Delaware, Lacka. & West.	167⅞	154	160⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	13	10	11¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	40¾	39	33
Dis. & Cat. F. all in. pd.	20⅜	8	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95½	94	102
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	50½	52
Evansville & Terre Haute	29¼	28½	..
Flint & Pere Marquette	32	23	..
General Electric	31⅝	20	33⅝
Great Northern pf.	115	114	102
Homestake	20	27	17
Illinois Central	89	89	87⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	71⅜	59	..
Ind., Ill., & Iowa	11	10	..
Iowa Central	8	5½	7
Iowa Central pf.	35½	23	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	..
Laclede Gas	23⅞	14½	25¾
Laclede Gas pf.	84	84	84
Lake Erie & Western	21½	15½	17
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅝	61	73
Lake Shore	152⅞	139	137⅛
*Long Isl. Trac. all in. pd.	18	14¾	..
Louisville & Nashville	53½	39	53½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	19⅝	7¼	..
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	26⅞	15½	22
Manhattan Con.	107	95	104½
*Metropolitan Traction	106⅜	92	104½
Mexican Central ctfs.	⅞	⅞	..
Michigan Central	102⅜	95	98
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22¼	19½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50	50	..
Minnesota Iron	68	62	..
Missouri, K. & T.	13⅜	9¼	13½
Missouri, K. & T. pf.	32⅜	18¾	22¼
Missouri Pacific	30½	19½	26⅞
Mobile & Ohio	20	18	19
Morris & Essex	167	167	..
Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	78	78	66
*National Lead Co.	31½	17½	38
*National Lead Co. pf.	89½	73	85
National Linseed Oil	21⅛	15	17⅜
National Starch	5	5	..
New Central Coal	6¼	6¼	..
New-England	51	51	..
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	93	93½
New-York Central	100⅝	90	90⅝
New-York Mutual Gas	255	255	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¼	10	13
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	72	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	20	..
N.Y., L. E. & W., 3d in.pd.	12½	9⅞	..
N.Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	23¼	22½	..
N. Y., S. & W.	10⅜	7	14⅜
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31⅝	19¾	42
Norfolk & Western	2¼	1⅜	6⅛
Norfolk & Western pf.	8¼	8	18½
North American	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Northern Pacific	4¼	3	4
Northern Pacific pf.	15¼	10⅞	16⅜
Ontario & Western	15⅜	11⅜	15¼
Oregon Improvement	3	3	11¼
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6¼	3¼	7
Pacific Mail	32⅝	21	21⅜
Pedria, Dec. & Evansville	2¼	2	3¾
Philadelphia & Reading	9	6	15⅛
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	14	16
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56⅞	50	45½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	24	20	23½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161⅜	146	154
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	42	..
St. Louis Southwestern	6	4⅛	..
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	12¼	8	9¼
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	86	86	90
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	31	33
St. Paul & Omaha. pf.	121	121	111
Silver Bullion ctfs.	67⅛	66¼	..
Southern Pacific	23½	19	18½
Southern Railway	10⅜	7	10⅜
Southern Railway pf.	34⅝	22	37½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35⅜	23	15⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	100	100	..
Texas Pacific	9¼	6⅞	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	34	46
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	7	..
Union Pacific	4½	3¼	3¼
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3¼	3⅜	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6⅜	3	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	13½	5⅝	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	26	12	..
United States Express	42	42	..
*United States Leather	12¼	8	9
*U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	58¼	60¼
United States Rubber	38⅜	21	44½
United States Rubber pf.	94½	75	98½
Wabash	7⅝	5	6
Wabash pf.	19	12⅜	13⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	95	95	..
*Western Union Beef	8	8	..
Western Union Telegraph	89⅝	82¼	87
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	6¼	10⅜
Wheeling & L. Erie pf.	42¼	..	41⅜

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,869,525. The banks now hold $17,088,800 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,344,300, a decrease in specie of $360,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,104,400, a decrease in deposits of $5,764,700, and a decrease in circulation of $17,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 21, '95.	Dec. 14, '95.	Dec. 22, '94.
Loans	$489,543,900	$492,990,900	$496,396,200
Specie	67,856,500	67,485,800	72,097,000
Legal tenders	78,555,000	81,659,400	100,431,100
Net depos's.	517,290,800	523,055,500	554,500,700
Circulation.	13,973,100	13,960,100	11,191,400

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Dec. 21, '95.	Dec. 14, '95.	Dec. 22, '94.
Specie	$67,856,500	$67,445,800	$72,097,000
Legal tenders	78,555,000	81,659,400	100,431,100
Total reserve.	$146,411,500	$149,155,200	$172,528,100
Reserve required	129,322,700	130,763,875	138,627,425
Excess above legal requirements	$17,088,800	$18,391,325	$33,900,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$17,088,800	1890	$4,498,900
1894	33,900,675	1889	3,393,725
1893	7,793,775	1888	7,374,625
1892	5,176,575	1887	9,036,400
1891	19,161,500	1886	7,232,200

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was demoralized by the unsettled condition of the securities market. Call loans were made at 1½@ 80 per cent. Time money rates were nominal. On Saturday the rate was 5@25 per cent, the average being about 10 per cent. Commercial paper rates were nominal.

The Bank of England lost £148,046 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.83, became 60.09. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,725,000f in gold and 3,900,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. Gold to the amount of $7,132,644 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ @$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—17@ 20c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ½ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 175 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $25,661,136, and the exports for the same period, $95,274,611. The net exports, therefore, have been $69,613,475. The net exports to date in 1894 were $74,020,256; in 1893, $10,702,942, and in 1892, $62,121,441.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 19, 1895	£44,576,535	.....
Dec. 20, 1894	33,362,389	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 19, 1895	78,568,537	£49,579,144
Dec. 20, 1894	82,102,448	49,685,241
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 19, 1895	31,445,400	13,476,600
Dec. 20, 1894	40,100,700	13,366,900
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 19, 1895	23,609,000	12,703,000
Dec. 20, 1894	15,105,000	14,162,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 19, 1895	8,004,000	10,460,000
Dec. 20, 1894	8,004,000	10,850,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 19, 1895	3,717,000	6,855,000
Dec. 20, 1894	4,083,000	6,874,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 19, 1895	2,663,333	1,331,667
Dec. 20, 1894	3,446,667	1,723,333
Total last week	192,583,805	94,495,411
Corresponding week in 1894	183,170,056	98,475,333
Week ending Dec. 12	193,115,795	94,587,394
Corresponding week last year	183,635,779	98,395,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,586,737
Corresponding week 1894	11,707,835
Since Jan. 1, 1895	507,511,212
Corresponding period 1894	432,803,844

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$9,141,539
Corresponding week 1894	7,835,681
Since Jan. 1, 1895	335,183,093
Corresponding period 1894	348,248,166

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$458,274
Corresponding week 1894	68,181
Since Jan. 1, 1895	27,463,420
Corresponding period 1894	18,221,347

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$8,077,926
Corresponding week 1894	4,770,150
Since Jan. 1, 1895	134,844,878
Corresponding period 1894	127,574,365

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Dec. 21	$747,817,570
Balances for week ending Dec. 21	44,140,802
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 14	901,050,376
Balances for week ending Dec. 14	33,399,919
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 7	688,422,920
Balances for week ending Dec. 7	46,343,991
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 30	514,265,322
*Balances for week ending Nov. 30	30,910,057
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 23	587,401,260
Balances for week ending Nov. 23	35,641,593
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 16	652,497,933
Balances for week ending Nov. 16	40,445,299

*For five days.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute	7
American Cotton Oil	3
American Cotton Oil pf.	7
American Sugar Refs.	11¾
American Sugar Refs. pf.	8
American Tobacco	6⅛
American Tobacco pf.	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, all in. pd.	4⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf., w. i. s.	3
Baltimore & Ohio	4⅜
Bay State Gas	5½
Canada Southern	8
Central Pacific	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	4½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	12¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2
Chicago & Northwest	8½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	10½
C., C., C. & St. L.	8¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	14
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	15
Cleveland, L. & Wheel. pf.	4¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	10
Col. & Hocking Coal	1¼
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	2⅜
Consolidated Gas	21¼
Delaware & Hudson	9⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	11
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	7⅝
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	7½
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	1⅜
General Electric	7⅞
Great Northern pf.	2
Illinois Central	8¼
Illinois Steel Co.	10
Iowa Central	3⅜
Iowa Central pf.	12
Laclede Gas	4⅞
Lake Erie & Western	6½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	13¾
Lake Shore	10⅜
Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	1⅝
Louisville & Nashville	10¼
L., N. A. & Chi.	1⅜
Manhattan	3½
Met. Traction	10⅝
Michigan Central	7
Minn. & St. Louis	2⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	3½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	6
Mo. Pacific	8
M., K. & T.	3½
M., K. & T. pf.	10⅜
Mobile & Ohio	3⅞
Morris & Essex	2
Nat. Lead	9½
Nat. Lead pf.	9⅞
Nat. Lin. Oil	5⅜
N. J. Central	15⅞
N. Y. Central	6¼
N. Y. Central	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
N. Y. L. E. & W., 2d in. paid	2½
N. Y., Sus. & W.	3⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	10⅜
North American	⅞
Northern Pacific	1
Northern Pacific pf.	8⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	22
Oregon Imp.	1
Or. S. L. & U. N.	3½
Pacific Mail	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1¼
Phil. & Reading	2
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	6⅜
Pullman	15½
St. L. Southwestern	1⅝
St. L. Southwestern pf.	3⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	10¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	17
Southern Pacific	4
Southern Pacific pf.	9½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	8⅜
Texas Pacific	1⅝
Union Pacific	2⅞
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r.	11½
U. S. Cordage, gtd., t. r.	3⅜
U. S. Leather	9⅜
U. S. Leather pf.	9⅞
U. S. Rubber	8⅞
U. S. Rubber pf.	14½
Wabash	22
Wabash pf.	4⅝
Western Union	3¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	9⅝
Wisconsin Central	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & Tolede 5s	2¼
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Denver & Rio Grand Imp. 5s	2
Manhattan con. 4s	1
Or., R. & N. 1st	1½
Or., R. & N. con. t. r.	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1½
Atch., Topeka & S. F. 4s, t. r.	9½
Atch., Topeka & S. F. 4s, when iss.	7¾
Atch., Topeka & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	7½
Atch., Topeka & S. F. adj. 4s	9½
Bur., C. R. & North. 1st	2
Bur., C. R. & North. col. tr. 5s	1
Canada Southern 1st	2⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	8½
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st, c.	1¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois genl.	1½
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 1st Neb. 4s	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	3
Colorado Midland, con., t. r.	8
East Tennessee & Virginia, genl.	3½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
General Electric deb. 5s	2½
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	1
Illinois Central 3½s	1
Iowa Central 1st	2½
Iron Mountain genl.	5
Kansas & Michigan 4s	1
Kansas Pacific 5s, 1895	1¼
Kansas Pacific 1st Den.	1
Kansas & Texas 5s	6
Kansas & Texas 2d	9½
Laclede Gas 1st	5½
Louisvile & Nashville unif. 4s	2¾
L., N. A. & C. con.	1½
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	1
Minn. & St. L. 5s	2½
Mobile & Ohio genl.	1¼
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1½
Nor. Ry. Cal. 5s	1¼
Northern Pacific 2d c.	8
Northern Pacific 3d c.	6
Northern Pacific con.	6¼
Northern Pacific con., t. r.	1¼
Northwestern 5s	6
Nor. Pac. col. tr. 5s	5⅜
Ohio Southern gen.	3½
Ohio Southern 1st	4½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	6⅜
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	7½
Pittsburg & Western 1st	5
P. & Rdg. 1st pf in.	8
P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	5
P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	4⅜
P. & Rdg. gen.	5
P. & Rdg. gen. t. r.	6⅛
P. & Rdg. gen., unstamped	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	6¼
Rock Island 5s c.	3⅞
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1⅜
St. L. Southwestern 1st	3
St. L. Southwestern 2d	6¼
Say. & West. 1st, t. r.	5
So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
So. Pac. of Cal. con 5s	1½
Southern Railway 5s	8
Tenn., St. J. & Birm.	6½
Texas Pacific 1st	1
Texas Pacific 2d	4
Tol. & O. Cent. 1st	1¾
Tol., St. L. & K. C 1st, t. r.	6⅞
Union Pacific 1st 1896	2½
Union Pacific 1st 1897	1⅜
Union Pacific 1st 1898	1⅜
Union Pacific 1st 1899	1
U. P., D. & G. 1st	6⅜
U. S. Cordage 1st	16½
Wabash 1st	4⅜
Wabash 2d	7
W., N. Y. & Penn. gen.	1¾
W., N. Y. & Penn., inc.	1⅜
West Shore 4s	3
Wisconsin Central 1st	11¾
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	12¾

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—The local stock market has continued fairly active during the week, and prices generally are firm. The bank stock list shows more trading than last week, and among the sales were American National at 45@45½, Commercial National at 47¾, National Eagle at 55, and Weybosset National at 43½. The Traders' National Bank announces a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. The American Screw Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. The stock has sold at 214½ and at 214, with 212 now bid. There is still a good demand for the insurance stocks; Equitable has sold at 50, and Providence Washington at 50¾. The illuminating stocks are still in favor. The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of $1 per share, and the Providence Gas Company its regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share. Sales of Narragansett Electric Lighting Company stock have taken place at 84, dividend on.

The local money market continues quiet and firm, with rates of discount for commercial paper quoted at 5½@6 per cent, call loans between banks at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

American	44¼	45½
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25¼	..
City	59¼	..
Commercial	47½	..
Eagle	54¾	..
Fifth	45	48
First	112	..
Fourth	121	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	140	..
Merchants'	63	64
Mechanics'	53	..
National, Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	43¾	45
Old	114	..
Providence	150	..
Phenix	72½	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	123½	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	56	..
Weybosset	43	44

PAWTUCKET.

First	160	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	160	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	182	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	*212	..
American Supply	..	70
Arrington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	85	..
Gorham Mfg. pf.	116	118½
Nicholson File	58	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted pf.	108	110
Nat. & Prov. Worsted 8s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	40	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	86	88
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49¾	51
Merchants'	50½	..
Providence Washington	51	51½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	*82	83½
Providence Gas	85½	86½
Pawtucket Gas	82	..
Providence Telephone	96	..
R. I. Electric Protect	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	62½	70
P. & Ston. S. S.	140	..

*Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—Our market ruled dull and irregular during the week, and closed generally lower, in sympathy with the depression prevailing in the other security markets. The tractions were weak and lower. The terms submitted to the various stockholders' meetings on Monday include a guaranteed dividend of 4 per cent. on Duquesne Traction, 6 per cent. on Citizens' Traction, and 7 per cent. on Pittsburg Traction. The proposition made to the Manchester Traction has not been officially announced. It is understood, however, to have been 4 per cent., and owing to a disagreement in the Board of Directors over the terms offered, the meeting of stockholders has been postponed to the 30th inst. It is street gossip that the syndicate has withdrawn all propositions to the Manchester, and will proceed with the consolidation without that important road. The knowledge of this hitch becoming public is what tended to weaken the market. Philadelphia Gas declined out of sympathy with the weakness in the East. Westinghouse Air Brake declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., and the stock advanced to 165, the highest price ever quoted. Standard Underground Cable advanced to 106, which is the highest price on that stock. The bond market has been very dull, but steady. National Bank shares are firm and higher. Money firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Co.	17½	17⅝
Wheeling Gas	16	..
Central Traction	..	27⅜
Citizens' Traction	..	57
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15⅞	16¼
Duquesne Traction	..	34½
Manchester Traction	..	49
United States & Signal common	..	14⅞
United States & Signal pf.	..	35

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The quarterly statement of the Chatham National Bank will be found in another column.

Gold Stock in Cincinnati Growing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Gold is pouring into the Sub-Treasury at the rate of $10,000 a day, and the local reserve is increasing at a rapid rate. The German National Bank yesterday telephoned the Sub-Treasury that it was ready to turn over all the gold it had on hand if wanted. The gold on deposit here now is only a little less than $2,000,000.

Meetings and Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general office of the company in Pennsylvania, No. 104 South 5th St., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will remain closed until Jan. 14, 1896.

J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New

NO REAL UNION POSSIBLE

Mutual Respect the Common Ground for Christian and Jew.

A COMMISSION OF PEACE PROPOSED

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Says that His Plan Might Do Much Good in the Present Venezuelan Trouble.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday on the subject, "On What Basis Can Christian and Jew Unite?" Dr. Silverman began by referring to the Venezuelan boundary question and said:

"It is the one question that is involved in all the relations of the right of property. It is unavoidably brought to the foreground in every discussion as to meum and tuum. It underlies nearly all legislation and litigation. The boundary lines of private property, personal or real, are as sharply drawn as those of national or state property, and as strongly defended.

"In religion there are also boundary lines which are more or less distinctly drawn and which seem to divide meum and tuum as effectively as do mountains and rivers and seas. The boundaries have, in fact, become barriers, and about and across them are men and women calling themselves religious who have fought many a battle fiercely, and often barbarously. It seems strange that religion, whose object it is to unite men, succeeds in dividing them into sets and classes that stand in many respects inimically opposed to one another.

"The further object of religion is to redeem mankind from error and sin and lead it upward to the worship of God as the Father of all, and teach it to regard all men with fraternal feelings as children of one Father in heaven. In short, religion seeks a golden age—a millenium which shall be marked by the final triumph of truth, the fraternization of all nations and the reign of God's kingdom on earth as it is in heaven.

"Moses endeavored to be the bearer of such a religion. Israel was to become a holy nation, a kingdom to bring about the universal redemption. The prophets had already reached that stage of moral advancement that comprehended under the term religion the idea of one God and one humanity. Palestine was to be the cradle of the era of universal truth, love, and peace. The work went forward slowly. Judaism came into contact with Greek philosophy and Roman arms. Leaders began to differ as to methods or means of redeeming the world. In the midst of the confusion of tongues and corruption men longed for a Messiah. The alleged Messiah came, but was not universally accepted. Christianity arose and for a time seemed to bring peace. The millennium was almost at hand. Again the leaders differed; again they fought bitterly. New barriers, new divisions within the house of Judaism and the house of Christianity.

"Rules for the interpretation of Bible texts became the question in the academies of Israel. The casuistical questions of the School of Hillel and Shamai often claimed more attention than the redemption of man from error and sin. Christian activity may well be summed up in the theories as to whether the Messiah was of the same nature as, or of a similar nature to, God. Religions lost sight of the main issue—peace and goodness—and busied themselves with the bitter struggles of speculative theology.

"In this way have arisen numerous religious sects throughout the world, each seeking to maintain itself and to draw converts from all the others. It has been estimated that there are over 1,000 religions in the world. The majority of the world's population is heathen. In view of that fact we may as well deal with the stern reality that a universal religion, in the sense of a religion uniform in faith and practice, is an impossibility, as was a universal republic.

"We should seek that which is possible and practical, and not that which is purely Utopian. There will never be one universal religion. Some nations may grow larger and stronger, but there is a limit beyond which there is no growth, or rather at which there are conflicts and schisms. Religions grow to a certain limit, and then disintegrate. The diversities of thought, sentiment, tastes, manners, and customs due to climatic and other differences call for new governments, new religions, and new forms of civilization.

"While we may never entirely obliterate the boundaries dividing religions, it does seem reasonable to expect that men and women of different faiths should cross these boundaries and meet on neutral ground.

"This age has mitigated the bitterness of feeling that once existed among those of different beliefs. Religious persecution has been relegated to a past age, and seldom raises its forbidden head in modern times. Especially between Jews and Christians has there been a lowering of the barriers and a gradual coming together. Frequently has there been discussion of late regarding the ultimate relations that will exist between these two peoples. This is a subject that has for us, and must have for all, great interest. Thrown together as Christians and Jews have been during the press of modern industrial and commercial life, the question naturally arises as to what kind of unity shall prevail—as to whether unity is possible, and if so, upon what basis.

"No one can for a moment doubt the advisability of establishing closer relations between Jews and Christians. Such closer union could only be helpful to both. It would relieve much embarrassment that at present exists, it would present do the world an object lesson of true religion and fraternity. On what basis can it be done?

"There can be no union between Jews and Christians on a theological basis without a surrender of principle or a change of conviction on one or the other side. Such a surrender or change is not within the range of immediate possibilities. Theology is of slow growth, and when it once becomes fixed it rarely yields. Theology is but speculative reasoning, after all, and therefore readily gives rise to various forms which become interwoven with the history and literature of the religions and the sentiment of their followers. It is not so easy to repudiate a theology, whether it has existed for sixty centuries, as the Jewish, or for only twenty centuries, as the Christian. Judaism and Christianity are the two most important religions in the world; both have demonstrated their usefulness and their intrinsic worth, and it is idle to attempt to compare the two for the purpose of showing which is superior. Nothing would be gained by a claim of superiority for either.

"Here, then, is a basis for unity—mutual recognition on the part of Jews and Christians of one another's merits and mutual respect. This involves a mutual understanding that differentiates in theology, but does not justify any separation of men and women in the other relations of life. It involves an eradication of every religious prejudice and destroys the clannishness of sectarianism."

To carry out this idea, Dr. Silverman recommended that Jews and Christians avoid religious disputes and attempts to convert one another. "No greater insult can be offered to the modern Jew," he said, "than to try to convert him." He proposed that there should be a non-sectarian commission consisting of Jews, Protestants, and Catholics, to be known as the 'Commission for Peace and Brotherhood,' whose purpose should be to destroy religious prejudice and intolerance.

"Such a commission," said Dr. Silverman, "could do much good in the present dispute about Venezuela. The masses would in this dispute be guided not by the merits of the case, but blindly by patriotism." He said that it was easy to excite the people by crying out to "Rally round the old flag." The churches must counsel deliberation and peace. War was a relic of barbarism and the power of Satan.

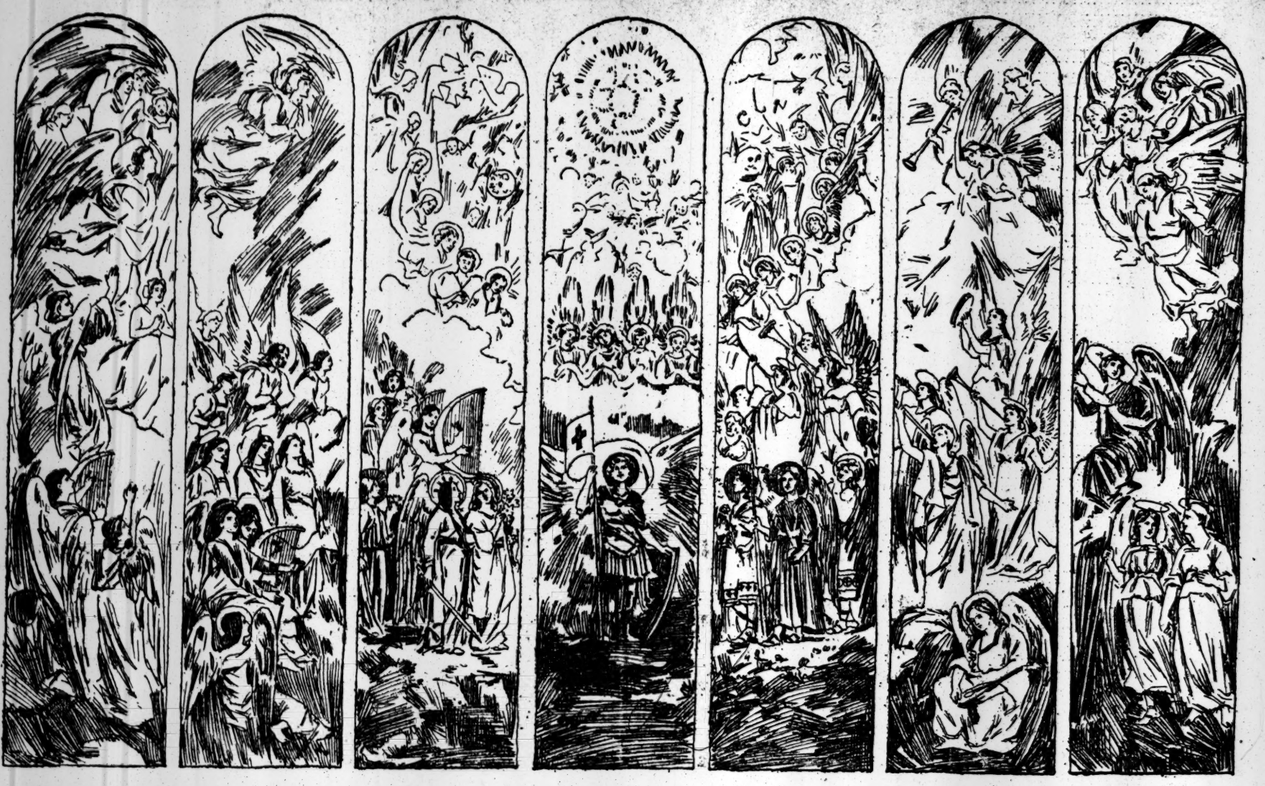
The speaker thought that it was greatly to be regretted that this Nation was committed to a stand from which it could not withdraw with honor. Much undue haste and undignified passion had been shown. The American contention is correct, he said, but the solution was arbitration.

Personally, Dr. Silverman did not think there would be war, for the sober second thought of the people would be against it.

Married a Honolulu Lawyer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—At the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Basil W. Duke, on Broadway, last evening, their eldest daughter, Tennie, was married to Sidney Ballau of Honolulu. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lewis W. Burton, Bishop-elect of the Episcopalian Diocese of Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. Ballau started at once for Honolulu. Mr. Ballau is a lawyer, practicing in Honolulu. He is a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS FOR ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.



The use of high art in churches is exemplified by the chancel windows which are being placed in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. They will be dedicated at 10:30 A. M. on Christmas Day.

There are seven windows, representing the celestial hierarchies at the moment when the Archangel Michael had driven the disobedient angels from the Court of Heaven. The upper portion is illuminated as though a light were coming from the throne. Surrounding it are the seraphim, spirits of love; cherubim, spirits of knowledge, and the thrones, spirits revealing the divine nature.

In the central window is the majestic figure of Michael, standing upon a globe, typical of sin, and holding in his hands the lance of authority. His attitude and expression are of adoration.

Other large figures are those of Gabriel, Rephael, Uriel, Barachel, Jehudijah, and Satlahiel, holding appropriate symbols.

Below the windows and in keeping with them, is the altar, the reredos of which is of mosaic and metalized relief work.

NEW CHURCH FOR MOUNT VERNON

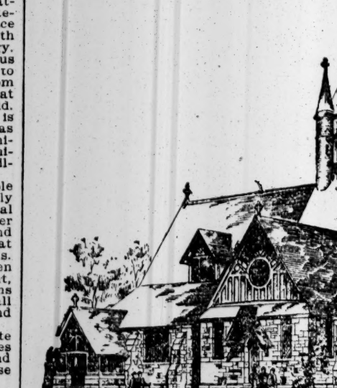
Congregation of the Parish of the Church of the Ascension to Build a Handsome Structure.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The congregation of the Parish of the Church of the Ascension has decided to build a new church and rectory. Plans have already been accepted, and work on the structure is to be begun as soon as possible. The architect is Henry M. Congdon of New-York City.

The Church of the Ascension has had an almost phenomenal growth. It was established five years ago. There were at that time 40 communicants. The number has increased to 300, and new buildings are actually necessary to accommodate the congregation. The parish has no debts, and its income is already far in excess of the amount required to meet current expenses. The Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the parish, has held back the building project until he was confident that the new church could be erected without burdening his parishioners even in a slight degree.

The parish at present occupies a church building that was purchased when the Church of the Ascension was established. The lot on which the old church stands is at Park and Sidney Avenues, in the heart of the locality known as Chester Hill. The lot is 150 by 180 feet. The old church, which has twice been enlarged, will be allowed to stand. It will be connected with the new building, and will be used as chapel and parish house.

The new church edifice will be capable of seating over 600 persons. The architecture is Gothic, with cathedral effect. It will be constructed of stone, and there will be a handsome rectory to correspond. The high lantern steeple will be a special feature. Besides this, there will be four smaller towers. The rectory will stand on the northern portion of the lot, fronting Park Avenue, and will be connected with the church by a handsome stone logia. The orientation will be complete. The chancel will abutt on Park Avenue. There will be entrances from both Park and Sidney Avenues. The total cost of church and rectory, exclusive of furnishings, will be between $30,000 and $40,000.



Church of the Ascension,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor came to the Church of the Ascension when it was founded. He had met some of the men who were working to establish the church, and became convinced that there was an excellent field of usefulness in Mount Vernon. On talking over the rapid growth of the Church of the Ascension, a few days ago, Mr. Taylor said to some of his parishioners that its success was due to the blessing of God and the generosity and devotion of the people. One of them replied: "I attribute its growth to the blessing of God and to the energy and ability of the rector."

The Rev. Mr. Taylor was born in Erie, Penn., in 1851. He was educated at Cornell, Princeton, and the General Theological Seminary in New-York City. He has been rector of St. Thomas's Church, Pittsburg; the Church of the Holy Spirit, Rondout, N. Y., and other important parishes. He was also dean of the Cathedral at Indianapolis, and afterward Archdeacon of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill.

It is proposed to have the new church finished within a year. The church, with the chapel and rectory, will nearly cover the large lot, and will form one of the most complete Protestant Episcopal Church properties in Westchester County.

ELABORATE MEMORIAL WINDOW

To Be Placed in a New-Rochelle Church to Commemorate Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin's Golden Wedding.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—St. Gabriel's Church is soon to be beautified by a superb window of stained glass, presented to the church in commemoration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, which was celebrated recently in New-York at their home, 23 Madison Square North. The window is the gift of their daughters, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Miss Georgie Iselin, and Miss Emily Iselin. One of the gifts received by Mr. and Mrs. Iselin at their golden wedding was a water-color copy of this window. The work is being made ready by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New-York, and will be finished probably in February.

The window will be placed so as to illuminate the beautiful statue of the Virgin which stands at the right of the altar. It will be in three sections. The centre contains a picture modeled on Raphael's painting of the betrothal of the Virgin and St. Joseph. There will be one important variation from Raphael's conception in order to make the window more significant of the event it commemorates. The window painting will represent the Virgin and St. Joseph with their backs to the temple as though they were about leaving after receiving the blessing of the Patriarch. The right section of the window will contain the Iselin coat of arms, a rose on a shield. The section on the left will bear the coat of arms of Mrs. Iselin's family, the O'Donnells.

Interior of the Church of the Ascension,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

An Assistant Surgeon Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A competitive examination of candidates for appointment to the post of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service will be held in this city Feb. 10. Candidates are required to be not less than twenty-one and not over thirty years of age. They must be graduates of reputable medical colleges, and furnish testimonials as to character. There is one vacancy. The salary is $1,600 a year, together with furnished quarters, light, and fuel.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Aitken vs. Herzog. 2—Brennan vs. Bard.

Class II.—3—Treacy vs. Maedonough.

Class IV.—4—Wilson vs. Masterson.

Class VI.—5—Mead vs. Jewelers' Review Publishing Company.

Class VII.—6—Agencia Comercial vs. Seaboard Lumber Company. 7—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 8—Veitor vs. Rosenberg.

Class VIII.—9—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker. 10—Bell vs. Weinstein. 11—Morris vs. Morris. 12—Elkins vs. Silverman. 13—Fagan vs. McMillan. 14—Buchner vs. Buchner. 15—Cannon vs. Morand. 16—Gould Roofing Company vs. Gilden. 17—Hilton vs. Earle. 18—People vs. Smith. 19—Buch vs. Bestide Package and Cash Carrier Company. 20—Beckett vs. Beckett. 21—Williams vs. Williams. 22—People, &c., vs. American Alliance Life Insurance Company. 23—Willoughby vs. Bank of the Metropolis. 24—Morton vs. Hoople. 25—Slingloff vs. Martha Washington Flour Company. 26—Stow vs. Whitman. 27—Dunshee vs. Dunshee. 28—People, &c., vs. Flynn. 29—Kennell vs. Thompson. 30—Rird vs. Brewster. 31—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union News Company. 32—Fowler vs. McGovern. 33—Sun Printing and Publishing Company vs. the Mayor, &c. 34—People, &c., vs. Kalinsky. 35—Flanay vs. Flanay. 36—Rosenfeld vs. Momel. 37—Aspinwall vs. Aspinwall. 38—Ellis vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 39—Heimberg vs. same. 40—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Bathgate. 41—People, &c., vs. Commercial Credit Guarantee Company. 42—Jones vs. Jones. 43—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 44—McConvell vs. Murray. 45—Terry vs. Esterez. 46—Underwood vs. Chambers. 47—Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 48—Demarest vs. the Mayor, &c. 49—Flannagan vs. Flannagan. 50—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 51—Heath vs. Pierce. 52—Davis vs. Klober. 53—Leinkeo vs. Stein. 54—McLean vs. Straus. 55—People, &c., vs. Donovan. 56—Matter of Brook Avenue. 57—Matter of Lorillard. 58—Greenwald vs. Furber. 59—Macy vs. Willing. 60—Menton vs. Menton. 61—Cochrane vs. Van De Water. 62—Partridge vs. Reyes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Will meet today to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (additional)—Adjourned until Dec. 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alfred Fogarty, Thomas H. Talmage, Mary Facke, Simon Beil, Herman H. Blankmeyer, Martha J. Wuerman. At 2 P. M.—Charles Gibson, Peter Stanton, Nathan D. Morgan, Ida Tanker, Christiana Fluhr, Mary W. Denny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House, Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills of: 1010—Frederick M. Sommers. 1115—Elias Athens. 1119—Herman H. Blankmeyer. 1121—Charles Boettigheimer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, P. J.; Conlan and Bolty, JJ., sat—Held in Room 20 City Hall—Opens at 10 A. M.—On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submited as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Nichthauser vs. Lehman. 2—Glaser vs. Veritzan. 3—McCaul vs. Jacquelin. 4—Newcomb vs. Eagleton. 5—Klinkowstein vs. Greenberg. 6—Troy Carriage Works vs. Marlow. 7—Woodruff vs. Austin. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Steiner vs. Metz. 10—Quarch vs. Metz. 11—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. 12—Horsman vs. Newman. 13—Publishing Printing Co. vs. Gillin Printing Co. 14—Dempsey vs. Baldwin.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—MacKinstry vs. Smith. 2—Stuchin vs. Rogers. 3—Manson vs. Leavitt. 4—Beal vs. American Diamond Rock Boring Co. 5—Moskowitz vs. Hornberger. 6—Whelan vs. Gorton. 7—Southmayed vs. Jackson. 8—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 9—Weaver vs. Bonnell. 10—Campbell vs. Texas Central Railroad Co. 11—Severin vs. Hopper. 12—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 13—Jackson vs. Royan Benefit Society. 14—Finelite vs. Gluck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Recess.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Thomas Bell. 2—Michael Considine. 3—Charles Varley. 4—John Stowik and Walter Kady. 5—James Dillon. 6—Harry Young. 7—John Bradley. 8—Emil T. Tuess. 9—Newton Whitehead. 10—Frank Hasbrouck. 11—George E. Gardner. 12—Ella Hennings. 13—Martin Laudi. 14—Martino Ruggero. A. 15—John Short.

Pleadings.—1—Tannie A. Parsons. 2—James Lunch. 3—Henry Diederich. 4—Abraham Kutner. 5—Jacob Bernstein. 6—Andrew Jackson. 7—William J. Clyne. 8—Henry Mass and John Hawert. 9—Frank Benjamin. 10—Thomas E. Lyons. 11—John Farrell: 12—Joseph Blank. 13—Edward McManus. 14—Michael Solomon. 15—Robert E. McGuire. 16—Louis Lowson and Charles Christiansen. 17—Simon Baum. 18—William A. Howell. 19—Thomas Beaman. 20—Nicholas Flink. 21—Joseph Jerome. 22—Frederick Hettinger. 25—John Helmuth. 24—Casper Knoll. 25—James Lynch. 26—Robert Nothling. 27—William J. Pyser. 28—Carl Pfeiffer. 29—John Pickett. 30—Lawrence Ryan. 31—Jeremiah Sullivan. 32—Michael Vitt. 33—Charles Blake, otherwise called Charles Carlton. 34—Thomas J. Hogan and Timothy J. Hogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Berthold H. Ordenstein. 2—Giuseppi Brusa. 3—John G. Smaling. 4—Frederick Reilly. 5—Thomas Matthews. 6—Sarah Glynn. 7—Frank Wilson. 8—Albert Schneider. 9—John Sheehan. 10—Ellen Donovan. 11—Julius C. Fornell. 12—Cornelius Hanley. 13—Joseph Smith. 14—Nicholas Haack. 15—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 16—James Buckley. 17—Herman Leister and John Stieglitz. 18—John Stewart. 19—John Clifford. 20—Peter Montoro. 21—Terence Gillick. 22—Stewart Thompson. 23—David McMillen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Fitzgerald J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Balard vs. Ballard—J. C. J. Langbein. Cullman vs. Kelly—E. R. Olcott.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Mehrtens vs. Conkling—Abram Kling.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Matter of Strauss—J. D. R. Baldwin. Frederick Wurster vs. Henry M. Greenberg—Leo Lithaur.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Arik Mortensen, John A. Johnson, Christopher Gray, Catharine L. Gilfillan, Owen Reyan.

The accounting in estates of Henry Schriefir, Anna L. Reynolds, Johanna Fenellon, and John Fisher.

The real estates of Henry Hoepen and John J. Winn.

The administration of Bernard Callahan.

The inventory in estate of George H. Richardson.

The estate of Thomas Tracey.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

61—Will of Caroline M. Harris.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 2,358 and 2,360 Hoffman Street, southeast side, 308 feet northeast of King's Bridge Road, 90 by 124, two frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,060.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,351 Park Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $987.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 75 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,115.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial, City and County of New-York.—JOHN S. HUYLER, Plaintiff, against DAVID H. ROBERTS, Defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1895. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $9,500, with interest, from the 18th day of November, 1895, and with the costs of this action. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To David H. Roberts, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1895. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

d16-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCISCO VASQUEZ and ADOLFO CASOLA, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 21st, 1895.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Francisco Vasquez and Adolfo Casola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the New-York Supreme Court, dated December 6th, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the New-York County Court House in New-York City.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

d9-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of MARX LEVY and MOLLIE LEVY, formerly co-partners doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name and style of M. LEVY & CO., assigned to Wolf W. Smith for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Wolf W. Smith, assignee of the above-named Marx Levy and Mollie Levy, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of [Seal.] New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said court, this 14th day of November, 1895.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

MORRIS GOODHART, Attorney for Assignee.

n18-1aw6wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE RIKER, bankrupt, No. 6,957, in bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George Riker, in the said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LVI., entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the sixth day of January, A. D. 1896, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, Number 222 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th December, A. D. 1895.

SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

City Real Estate for Sale.

SEVERAL CHOICE BARGAINS.

56TH ST., between Madison and Park Avs.; attractive 4-story dwelling, in excellent order; butler's pantry extension; foyer hall; will sell cheap.

89TH ST, near Riverside Drive; handsome swell-front 4-story dwelling, in fine condition; butler's pantry extension; foyer hall; 20x100; sacrifice.

61ST ST, near Columbus Av., 4-story, medium size, 19 rooms; built to order; open fireplace; all rooms A1 plumbing; $16,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
111 Broadway, 659 5th Av.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$40 AN ACRE ON EASY TERMS GETS WARranty deed to good fruit land in California; boat landing, depot, schools, churches, stores, and 600 people now on tract; perfect climate, place healthful and rapidly developing; orange, olive, fig, grape, almond, peach, prune, pear, and apricot orchards growing to perfection; get our prospectus. FOSTER & WOODSON, 84 Adams St., Chicago.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LARGE LIGHT LOFT,
About 4,000 square feet,
Windows on all sides,
Union Square North,
next to corner of Broadway.
Three elevators, steam heat, electric light, mail chute, &c.; salesroom or manufactory.
JACKSON BUILDING, 31 East 17th St.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH Street.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—POLKA MARIE WILKENS, Ludo Weber Wilkens, and Alfred Polk Wilkens, as trustees under the last will and testament of Louis Wilkens, deceased, plaintiffs, against LAVINIA AGNES BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Strong and Ireland, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, now known by the street number 75 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point and place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed by Solomon Stern and Nathan Meyer to the said Lavinia Agnes Brady, by deed dated April 25th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on April 29th, 1893, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 6, Liber 14, Page 279, and indexed under Block Number 1,621 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 29th, 1895.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

C. & N. D. LAWTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

d2-1aw3wM&Th&d23

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—SARAH JACOBS, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM MORRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of Oliver Street, between Cherry and Oak Streets, and known by present street number as No. 74 Oliver Street, and which, according to a survey made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated December 18, 1860, is described as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of Oliver Street, at a point distant one hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, and running thence easterly one hundred feet and six inches; thence northerly twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly one hundred feet and six inches, to the easterly side of Oliver Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; and containing, according to said survey, in width in front on Oliver Street, twenty-six feet and two inches, in width in the rear twenty-five feet and three inches, and in length on each side one hundred feet and six inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1895.

CHARLES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

d23-2aw3wM&F&ja14

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed herein, by an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1895, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me at my office, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January, 1896, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof. The said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of the Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly and a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the center line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said center line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., Attorney for Michael F. Sheridan and others.

WALLACE M. LOOS, Esq., Attorney for Guardian ad litem of infant, deft.

n25-1aw6wM&Ja9

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—OTTO LEWIN against ELIZABETH A. WARBY and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong, of the firm of Strong and Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and designated by the number 79, on a certain map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated March, 1878, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 19th of September, 1878, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.—Dated New-York, December 19, 1895.

JOHN FENNEL, Referee.

EDWARD GROSSE, Att'y for Pl'ff, 140 East Sixteenth St., New-York.

d23-2aw6wM&F&ja18

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

PATTERSON, JOSEPHINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Patterson, as administrator of JOSEPHINE PATTERSON, (otherwise known as JOSEPHINE WEST,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear in this court and show cause why you should not render and settle your account as such administrator, and show cause why your account as such administrator should not be judicially settled.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. [L. S.] Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d16-1aw6w&ja27

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V